INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 269 BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..	All	16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Gazmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..	will	10,963
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	now	16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..	sail	10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	direct	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..	from	10,953
23 "	Gazmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	Bombay	20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..	without	16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
16th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
14th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows :—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 "
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	9 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 "	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 "	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
1929.			
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
2nd Nov	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
3rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.	
5th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.	
7th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
7th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa	
14th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	25th Oct.	10th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th "
Honolulu Maru..	23rd "	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd "
Celebes Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).
BY
K. NATARAJAN
EDITOR,
"The Indian Social Reformer."
With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND BHOJAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR. PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy.,
The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to :
THE KANARA PRESS LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St. Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pub... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MEDICAL CANVASSER for Madras to push known specialities among doctors, and hospitals. One having previous experience with good knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 2202 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1266

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS and ACCOUNTANTS for branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31291

WANTED—(1) ACCOUNTANTS, (2) ONE INSPECTOR, (3) MANAGERS, (4) ONE AUDITOR, All must have bank experience, trained, or B. Com., stating age and qualifications with testimonials on Rs. 100-5-200 and Rs. 150-10-250 according to qualifications. The applications with their testimonials should in this office before next month. Graduates will be preferred. Apply to the MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA LD., LAHORE.
A 31289

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—An independent BUNGALOW on Malabar or Cumballa Hill with garden. Rent Rs. 500/- or thereabout. Apply Box No. 2201. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1260

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L R1255

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE SWADESHI—Make cloths specialities:—S. L. Long cloth, B66 twill, AAA Mulmuls, B124, B116, B189, B150 Shirtings and many other varieties offered to the public at Specially Reduced Rates from 1st to 15th November only for Publicity sake. This opportunity is rare Once visit our shop and get all your requirements. THE CALICO—JUBILEE MILLS (1) Zaveri Bazar and (2) Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T 31308

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1928, at 12 noon (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 5th November, 1928, to 19th November, 1928, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
Agents,
B. D. SARDESAI.
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 24th October, 1928.
31303

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP DIVALI TOURS.

The G. I. P. RAILWAY will issue Cheap Return Tickets for all classes from 7th November. These concession tickets will be available for the return journey until midnight of 20th November.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1-11-1928.
31309

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

IMMEDIATE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 100—C. I. Stand Post Hydrants, for delivery within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 4th December, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Stand Post Hydrants.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
31311

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 20th November, 1928, for supplying Stationery and Paper. Apply for Tender to the MANAGER, PRESS and STATIONERY, Gwalior State.—Price Re. one and annas eight only.
R1265

COTTON MARKET
35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

FLUCTUATIONS in DEFERED SHARES 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE HARTMANS
WITH THEIR
AMERICAN FOURSOME
In a brilliant repertoire of modern acrobatic and comedy dancing, never before seen in Bombay.
In conjunction with
"A BROADWAY BUTTERFLY"
featuring
DOROTHY DEVORE—LOUISE FAZENDA.
A beautiful screen version of the night-life on Broadway—of Lights that Lure—of Pleasures that Destroy.
DON'T MISS THESE DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Popular, Frozen-Faced Comedian:—
BUSTER KEATON
In the Greatest Success of his Career—
United Artists' Comedy Drama in 6 Reels
COLLEGE
SCREAMY SIDE OF HIGHER THOUGHT WITH MORE CAMPUS CAPERS THAN THERE ARE STARS IN THE HEAVENS!

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. H. D. Jasubhai the Liquidator of Vurdhman Bros., Ltd., (in Liquidation) and the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the equitable Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and partly of a ground floor and four upper floors situate on plot No. 15 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust admeasuring about 567 sq. yards, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3735 to 3737, Street Nos. 23 to 27 and bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by a passage 15 feet in width, on the West by land of the Bombay Improvement Trust proposed to be laid out as a play ground and on the North by Plot No. 14 of the Nowroji Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Mahomedally Abdulaly which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3184, Cadastral Survey No. 1721 Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
573, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMBALONG".
Telephone—21675.

"The Hindu" ANNUAL
1928
With attractive coloured plates, a large number of articles of Literary and Political interest contributed by experts, and Excellent Short Stories, Sketches and other Light reading.
Will be ready by the Second Week of *December Next.*
FILL THE ORDER FORM & MAIL TO-DAY.

ORDER FORM
To The Manager, "THE HINDU,"
Mount Road, MADRAS.
Dear Sir,
Please send to the address under.....
*Copies of THE HINDU ANNUAL for which I send/enclose *M.O. Cheque Notes for Rs..... in payment.*
Yours faithfully,
*Strike out letters not required.
Price per Copy
Re. 1-o
Postage and Registration fee As. 8 extra.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....
Please mention this paper.

You can *double* the value of your smile
This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy
DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.
Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.
Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.
The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.
Accept Pepsodent Test
To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.
1-11-28

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

MARKET EASY ADVANCED 16 POINTS ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—WALL STREET OPERATORS SOLD — SCATTERED HEDGE SELLING—TRADE BOUGHT AND SHORTS COVERED AT THE DECLINE—FUTURES IRREGULAR 1 POINT HIGHER TO 1 POINT LOWER.

New York, Oct. 31.

The New York futures market opened firm being influenced by reports of unfaourable weather and registered a rise of 16 points within first 6 minutes of the opening on scattered buying. Weakness in Stock Exchange induced operators to sell cotton to make up losses which in conjunction with light hedge selling resulted in a sharp decline of 33 points and January was quoted as low as 19.13 at 12-39 p.m. At this level selling pressure decreased and prices gradually improved throughout the session under trade buying. The market closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 19.45c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices improved 4 points to 18.64c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated October 31st:—

Wall Street selling on weakness of stock market. Less hedge selling.

N. Y. December highest 19.46 plus .16.

N. Y. December lowest 19.14 —.16.

N. Y. January highest 19.46 (19-06 a.m.).

N. Y. January lowest 19.13 (12-39 p.m.).

Garside Cotton Service cables:—

"About 2|3 cotton ginned. Crop slightly exceeding expectation Texas, Louisiana and Upper Mississippi, but reverse in parts South-East."

Reuter:—New York market early advanced on unfavourable weather, reacted later on Southern hedge selling, but again advanced on trade buying.

Munds and Winslow:—Market irregular, expect ultimately higher.

H. Hentz and Co.:—Government weather report indicates picking retarded by rains at the end of the week. There has been heavy liquidation and the market is in a healthy condition. Think market will gradually work towards higher prices.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURE

LIFE OF CONTRACT

N. Y. Dec. Highest 22.70 on 29th June; Lowest 16.90 on 4th February.

N. Y. January Highest 22.45 on 29th June; Lowest 17.00 on the 2nd February.

N. Y. March Highest 23.36 on 29th June, Lowest 17.20 on the 19th Sept.

N. Y. May Highest 22.30 on 29th June; Lowest 17.22 on the 19th Sept.

N. Y. July Highest 19.97 on 8th Aug.; Lowest 17.12 on the 19th Sept.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 31.

December	19.31 plus .01
January	19.29 —.01
March	19.28 plus .01
May	19.14 —.01
July	18.98 —.01
Middling Spot	19.45 —.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 31.

January	18.76 plus .04
March	18.72 plus .02
Middling Spot	18.64 plus .04

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 31.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	19.36
March	19.34
May	19.24

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	19.22
March	19.21
May	19.12

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

January	18.83
March	18.80
May	18.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York,

Day's Receipts at all U.S.

Day's Exports to Great B

Day's Exports to the Co

LIVERPOOL

LONG LIQUIDATION—IMPROVED ON BETTER NEW YORK AND GOOD SPOT DEMAND — SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 4 TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 10 points and further declined 2 points by noon on long liquidation. In the afternoon the market improved on better New York opening cables and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot demand improved and sales amounted to 7,000 bales. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 10.46d. per lb.

East Indian cotton spot prices were reduced by 25 points and sales figured at 250 bales.

Empire futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points with January 10.09 and May 10.10.

Egyptian futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 20 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices declined 45 points to 17.75d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 31st instant (11-45 a.m.):—

Some long liquidation—Quiet market.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 31st instant:—

Market fails to hold advances as speculative interest and trade buying insufficient to take continued hedge selling. Less confidence that U. S. Bureau crop estimate will be reduced, checking bullish enthusiasm.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated the 31st ultimo (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market acting under influence of trade, selling South, but think this nearing peak. Prefer buying this level."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends, Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated the 31st ultimo:—

"Heavy frost Memphis Arkansas."

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. have sent the following cable stating America cables wheat reports rust Argentine crop.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

	Opening	Closing
November		10.05—.04
December		10.05—.04
January	10.01	10-06—.04
February		10-05—.04
March	10.03	10.06—.04
April		10.06—.04
May	10.03	10-07—.04
June		10.02—.05
July	9.98	10.01—.05
August		9-92—.05
September		9.83—.04
October		9.74—.03
Middling Spot		10.46—.20
November		9.73

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Scinde Fully Good	7.05 —.25
Scinde Fine	7.30 —.25
Scinde Superfine	7.55 —.25
Bengal Good	6.80 —.25
Bengal Fully Good	7.05 —.25
Bengal Fine	7.30 —.25
Oomra Good	7.25 —.25
Oomra Fully Good	7.55 —.25
Oomra Fine	7.85 —.25
Broach Fully Good	8.55 —.25
Broach Fine	8.80 —.25
Broach Superfine	9.05 —.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

November	17.42 plus .06
December	17.68 plus .03
January	17.78 plus .13
February	17.78 plus .13
March	18.00 plus .14
April	18.00 plus .14
May	18.17 plus .13
June	18.17 plus .13
July	18.34 plus .20
August	18.34 plus .20
September	18.34 plus .20
October	18.39 plus .20
November	18.39
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.75 —.45

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 352 for Broach April-May, 1929, delivery and improved to Rs. 352-8 on scattered buying. At this level prices general selling and liquidation resulted in a decline to Rs. 350-4. Prices ruled a shade steady at this level, but soon recovered the weakness and advanced on firm Liverpool cables. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A. M. 353.
Oomra D. J. 317.
Bengal D. J. 284.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

The forward market opened at Rs. 352|- for Broach Apl|May delivery and improved to Rs. 354|- on firm Liverpool advices. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	353 12 0
Oomra Dec|Jan	317 12 0
Bengal Dec|Jan	284 12 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov. 1.

In-full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	116	2,282	664
Central India	417	7,200	7,307
Barsi & Nagar	122	2,243	1,255
Hyderabad-Gaorani	70	1,132	606
Berar	1,028	15,447	6,006
Central Provinces	340	8,871	2,880
Total Oomras	2,093	37,175	18,718
Dholera		2,502	12,914
N.-W. Provinces	2,129	21,935	10,643
Rajputana	138	1,336	5,483
Sind-Punjab	99	737	5,211
Broach		2,505	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar		2,184	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	208	2,670	2,636
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		897	6,043
Persian		30	1,855
American		770	18,472
Egyptian and African	1,379	7,321	4,288
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			2
Total	6,046	80,071	90,949

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

In-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 25th Oct. Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,535	109,303	61,597
Japan & China	402	184,872	59,310
Coast Ports		3,248	2,692
Up-country by Rail		22,967	10,878
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan.		24,401	2,920
Total	3,937	344,791	1,37,397

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	295	....
Bengal Fine	290	....
Bengal F.G.	275	....
Sind-Punjab Fine	295	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	275	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Arvi Fine	320	305
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	275
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	230
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	....	275|85
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	275
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	....	280
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	..	275|80
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	340	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	320	....
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj|Sangli	330	....
Compta Good	345	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi-Viramgam	....	....

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct. 31.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—

28|6-3|4 Nov-Dec Delivery Buyers.

28|6-3|4 Jan-April Delivery Buyers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 2 mails

NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128¼.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124¼.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1|2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.84 7/8 31st ulto.
Shanghai—London 2/7 3/4 1st. inst.
London—Japan 1/11 31st ulto.
London—Paris 124.15 31st ulto.
London—Belgium 34.890 31st. ulto.
London—Switzerland 25.20 31st. ulto.
London—Italy 92.60 31st. ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 31st. ulto £4-4.11 1/2 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 26 3/4 31st ulto 26 3/4 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 26 13/16 31st. ulto 26 13/16 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 58 5/8 31st ulto 58 5/16 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 13/32 per cent 31st. ulto. 4 13/32 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent 31st ulto. 4 1/2 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Money:—
Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3 3/4-4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
12 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-8.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85|2

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 100|11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|11.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104|6.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82|4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-3-6 1945-55 Rs. 105|9|6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

3 months discounts 4 1|32 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
One month 3-1|4 per cent.
Three months 3-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

"Tone of Silver" Quiet and steady. China bought. Market quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 31.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 13|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 31.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb

Spot 0|8-7|8 Sellers

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Profit Taking in Hydros.

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Cotton mill shares opened steady at about unchanged prices and ruled rather quiet with a small turnover of business. Buyers were holding aloof and prices declined a little on scattered liquidation. At the decline there was partial recovery and mill shares closed quiet but steady. Tata Iron & Steel shares opened steady on reports of strike in Germany and improved slightly on scattered covering. There was some disappointment as there was absence of buying power and prices reacted on tired liquidation. Tata Hydros opened firm but declined on profit-taking. Cements were quiet but steady.

E. D. Sassoon shares opened at As. 10 and declined one pice. Kasturchands were done at Rs. 16/8. Khatav mill shares were sold at Rs. 81/4. Pachora Jamner Rlys. were done at Rs. 90. Mudra Bhons were in demand at Rs. 78. Central Provinces Rys. opened at Rs. 100 and gained As. 8. Larkhana shares were in good demand which opened at Rs. 90/8 and closed at Rs. 91. India Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 96. Eastern Banks were done at Rs. 91/8. Imperial Bank (New) were steady at Rs. 373/12. Baroda Bank shares were done to-day at Rs. 83/8. Union Banks are quoted Rs. 3/11 while Centrals opened at Rs. 24/14 and closed at Rs. 24/12. Andhra Valley Ordinary opened at Rs. 707-8 and advanced to Rs. 711/4. Tata Power Ordi opened at Rs. 521/4 and steadied at Rs. 522/8. Pref. shares were done at Rs. 920 Surat Elec. opened at Rs. 140 and advanced to Rs. 142/8. Tata Hydro Defds. opened at Rs. 11/2 and improved annas two. United Cements were done at Rs. 105. Punjab Cement Ordi were steady at Rs. 16/2 and Pref. were done at Rs. 13/12. New India opened at Rs. 23 and closed at Rs. 23/8. Vulcan Ince. opened steady at Rs. 7/10 but declined to Rs. 7/9. Scindia opened at Rs. 13/7 and closed quiet at Rs. 13/4. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 86/12 but eased off to Rs. 86/4. Tata Construction opened at Rs. 65/8 and improved to Rs. 66. Tata Oils opened at Rs. 31/12 and closed at Rs. 31/8. Bombay Burmah (New) opened at Rs. 292/8 and closed at Rs. 291/14. B. B. Petrols were in demand which closed at Rs. 4/12 after opening at Rs. 4/11.

Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 245 and closed at Rs. 243/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Bombay Dyeing 848, 45, 46.
Century 400, 398, 97.
Colaba 138.
Crescent 142.
Fazul 788, 85, 84, 85.
Indore 371, 72.
Madhowji 47.
Nagpur 506, 5.
New Great 245, 40.
Pearl 506, 2, 6, 3.
Simplex 78, 76.
Swadeshi 467, 66.
Burma 825, 23.
Hydro 1195, 90, 88, 87, 88.
Tram 146-14.
Deff. 285, 83, 82, 83.
Ord. 80, 6, 8, 79-12, 14, 80.
Bundi 23-14, 23-12.
Indian 386, 85.
Katni Ord. 276, 77.
Alcock 360, 61.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmdabad Advance (100) Rs. 382-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 846-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 138-12.
Crescent (193). Rs. 142-8.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 138-12.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 11.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-1|2 785.
Finlay (100) 0, 115
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 372-8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 243-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 17.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1|2) 208-12.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, 1580.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 47-8.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 47-8.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Mever Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575.
New Great Mills (100) O. 240.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 95.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 226-4.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 503-12.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 365.
Sassson Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 76-4.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 466-4.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2500.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 361/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 823-12.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4-11.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 278-12.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 278-12.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 295.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd) 11-10.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. I .X. D. 23-6.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8 Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X-D (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2300.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13-4.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 282-8.
Tata Iron Defd. (O) X.D. 80.
Tata Iron (O) (85) Rs. 80.
Tata Iron (O) (85) Re. 1 80.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1|4 23-12.
Central India Mining (10) 0, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 132-8.
Indian Cement O. (250) 385
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 277-8.
Punjab Cement (10) 16-2.
United Cement (100) 105.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 132-8.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29-4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 100
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000), 4 p.c. 710.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 146-14.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12. 1182-8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1188-12.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 521-4.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 826.

WORLD'S COTTON CROP.

Season---1927-28.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the publication called "foreign crops and markets" show production of cotton in countries reporting for the season, with comparisons in terms of 478 lbs. per bale:—

The American Bureau of Agricultural Economics publish the following:—(in bales of 478 lbs. nett).

			(In thousand bales)	
	1909|10	1925|26	1926|27	1927|28
UNITED STATES	13,033	16,104	17,977	12,955
INDIA	3,585	5,230	4,205	4,913
EGYPT	1,458	1,629	1,586	1,252
CHINA	695	2,114	1,584	2,000
BRAZIL	387	602	449	492
RUSSIA	....	737	755	983
MEXICO	187	202	360	156
PERU	110	200	247	200
CHOSEN (Korea)	20	125	145	135
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN	15	107	130	126
UGANDA	20	159	103	112
TANGANYIKA	8	18	20	14
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	0	26	9	11
ARGENTINA	2	135	58	102
SYRIA AND LEBANON	0	13	8	11
BULGARIA	1	2	2	4
ALGERIA	1	6	9	4
SIAM	4	4	4	4
CYPRUS	2	3	4	2
Total above countries	19,523	27,416	27,655	23,476
Estimated World Total	20,900	27,900	28,000	23,800

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

London Ready 26/9.
London Forward 26/10.
America Cent 58/4.
China opening 2/7/10 clos. 2/7/10.
Ready 59/15.

	op.	m.	lo.	6 p.m.
Aug/Sept	60/2	60/2	59/14	59/15
Sept/Oct	60/4	60/4	60/	60/1
Tej Mundi	13			
Mandvi	60/6	60/6	60/2	60/3
Tejimundi	1/4.			

GOLD.

Ready	21/5/9
Asoje	21/5/6
Kartik	21/5
National City	21/8/9
V. Manordass	21/8/3
T. Motilal	21/5/9

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Nov.	243.70
Feb.	237.60
May	235.80

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/5, highest Rs. 48/9, lowest Rs. 48/4, closing 48/8/9.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/10-1/2, closing Rs. 4/6/9.

Groundnut seeds February delivery opening Rs. 54, highest Rs. 54/2/6, closing Rs. 54/1/6

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Linseed May	10.8—.9
Wheat January	8.4—.0
Wheat May	7.13—.9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

	Cwts.
Wheat	931
Linseed	5,970
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	296
Gingel'yseeds	998
Poppyseed	6
Groundnuts	15,153
Castorseed	4,342
Rice	3,986
Cottonseed	3,280
Mowraseed	1,057
Gram	2,347
Joowar	6,670
Maize	293
Barley	560
Bajree	882
Coal	4,257 tons

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 31.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|7-1|2
Jan-March per cwt 12|7-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|8-3|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
[illegible]

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Bengal 284 D.-J.
Broach 353 A.-M.
Umra 307 D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	296	291	286
Sindh Punjab	296	291	286
Rajputana	294	289	284

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Japan T. & Co., Debai, 303.
200 Forbes & Co., Khamgaon, 240.
100 Forbes & Co., Khandesh, 238.
100 Forbes & Co., Sind-American, 350.
100 Rathi & Co., Bengal New, 298.
100 Toyomankwa, Malkapur, 253.
100 Mithai Nathoo, Patoki, 330.
100 A Damodar, Hathras, 247.
100 K. Vishram & Co., Kekri, 263.
100 K. Devchand & Co., Akola, 275.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 31/10/28	3962000	3912000
Receipts Yesterday 31-10-28	87000	64000
Exports to date 31/10/28	2266000	2246000
Stock at Ports 26/10/28	2011000	2281000
Stock at Interior Towns 26/10/28	954000	1097000
Stock at Liverpool 26/10/28	549000	929000
Visible Supply 26/10/28	4374000	5323000
Quantity in Sight 26/10/28	5482000	5756000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 31.

Silver—Market is steady.

Spot	26-3|4
Forward	26-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 31.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 31.

T T Berlin on London,	20.35-1|2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1|4
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	30.10
T T Milan on London	92.66
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.14
T T London on Prague	163.62

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 31.

Copper English Best Selected £72 5|8.
Copper Braziers £82.
Yellow Metal £67.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £20 5|8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £18 5|8.
Tin English Ingots £225 1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 31.

Demand Bills 484 43

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 31.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£8-16-3 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-7-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 31.

Coffee Fair Rio (No 7 quality)
Spot 17-3\|4

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 31.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-15-0 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£18-15-0 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-18-9 Oct-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.
Linseed Bombay c i f ton—
£18-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 31.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—
44|3 Nov Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—
44 Nov Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
47|3 Nov Shipment Value.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No offerings.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited).
Bombay, Nov. 1.
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil—Ready Rs. 640|- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil—Ready Rs. 530|- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake—Ready Rs. 150|- per ton.
Mowra Cake—Ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 31.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £141 1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1|2.
National Bank £58.
Eastern Bank £7 1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 7|8.
Conversion Loan £77 1|2.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £102 7|8.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1|4.
Consols £55 5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 1|4.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)
30th October 1928.
RECEIPTS.

Week ending 20th Oct.—	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	252	134
Bombay*	16201	5972
Karachi	4049	6014
Madras	610	258
Rangoon	146(a)	
Tuticorin		179
	21258	12557

EXPORTS

Week ending 20th Oct.—	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	459	
Bombay*	17140	10774
Karachi	7325	3964
Madras	123	2150
Rangoon	1422	246
	26469	17134

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 20th Oct.—	1928.	1927.
Calcutta	4412	2636
Bombay*	51827	79707
Karachi	12129	23681
Madras	8830	14123
Rangoon	163(a)	470
Tuticorin	2609	4357
	79990	124974

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 20th Oct.—	1928.	1927.
Calcutta	4206	7319
Bombay*	266269	115936
Karachi	57870	56358
Madras	8484	19146
Rangoon	2794	3718
Tuticorin	1719	16117
	341342	218591

(a) to 13th Oct. 1928.
*Includes Coastal Ports and re-shipments of Foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 29th Oct.—	1928.	1927.
	83	61

1st Sept. to 29th Oct.—	1928.	1927.
	271	3065

EXPORTS, FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 12th Oct—	1928.	1927.
United Kingdom		
Continent	3725	2448
China	2700	
Japan	900	
Bombay	2	110
U.S.A.		200
	7327	2758

1st Sept. to 12th Oct.—	1928.	1927
United Kingdom	7180	4583
Continent	34390	43243
China	4200	
Japan	5499	1200
Bombay	142	2780
U.S.A.	3660	450
	55011	52256

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)
London, Oct. 10.
GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £165,727,075 on the 3rd instant (as compared with £170,569,635 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £11,820,760 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

The exchange with Germany has moved above the point at which gold shipments to that country are profitable and there appears less likelihood of further movements to that quarter for the present. The U.S. exchange however continues to hover at about the gold point, and, as will be seen, considerable shipments of gold to New York have been made.

About £770,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week. £100,000 was taken for a destination undisclosed, £35,000 for India £69,000 for the Home and Continental Trade; the balance of about £564,000 was shipped to America.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £581,000 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
October 4th	nil	nil
October 5th		£-,033,000
October 6th	£500,000	
October 8th		£14,000
October 9th		
October 10th		£34,000

The receipt on the 6th instant was in sovereigns released from set aside account South Africa. Of the withdrawal of £1,033,000 on the 5th instant, about £1,000,000 was for the U.S.A. The £20,,000 sovereigns withdrawn were for Holland.

A bulletin issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada announced that the gold production of Canada for the six months ended June 30th last was 906,258 fine ounces, as compared with 863,031 fine ounces for the corresponding period of 1927.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of August last amounted to 50,611 ounces as compared with 48,960 ounces for July 1928 and 47,288 ounces for August 1927.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	1,082,512
British West Africa	23,989
Other countries	4,458
Total	1,110,959

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	6,639,906
U.S.A.	1,515,073
Netherlands	17,000
France	13,926
Austria	32,750
Straits Sett'ements	20,840
Other countries	11,104
Total	5,250,599

SILVER.

The market has continued to show strength and prices advanced further under pressure from the East. The quotation for two months' delivery reached 27d. on the 8th instant, and a rise of 1/16d. in both cash and forward positions yesterday carried prices to 27d. for cash and 27 1/16d. for two months' delivery. Those were the highest quotations for spot since 24th August and for two months' delivery since 30th August last. The Indian Bazaars have made fresh purchases in addition to covering bear sales, and there has been further buying on China account. Some China operators, however, have realised part of their holding at the higher rates.

America has been rather a reluctant seller, showing little disposition to operate in this market, and sales by the Continent have also been less in evidence.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day o nthe 1st instant to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
France	59,152
Belgium	3,100
Total	62,252

EXPORTS.

	£.
China	142,100
Other countries	14,604
Total	156,704

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 1.

The weekly cotton Market Report issued by Messrs P. Chrystal & Co today shows New York prices 1 point higher to 5 points lower oved the week. The report is as under:—

A week of moderate fluctuations has brought little change in values. The South has been a seller on advances and the trade have been buyers on declines. Weather reports have been mixed and nothing has happened to alter ideas as to the ultimate size of the crop. Another Bureau estimate is due in America next week and pending its publication we are not likely to see much change in prices. We must now have passed the peak of hedge selling for the season and we can now look for a more buoyant market in America. As we said last week we anticipate a slow advance resulting in higher prices later in the season.

The local market has been dull and our local hedge contract prices have declined Rs. 4 to Rs. 8. per Candy. There was some export demand at the end of last week but since then the amount of fresh business has been very disappointing. Local Mills have again shewn little interest and as we pointed out a week ago are not likely to be serious buyers until there is more certainty about the labour situation. Meantime the new crop has started to move and we shall soon be feeling the weight of arrivals. It is now obvious that for some time to come the local market will have to take care of considerable hedge selling and while the parity of Indian cotton as compared with Americans is better than it was it is not yet cheap enough to attract sufficient demand to take care of all the selling which must now come along. Accordingly although we are bullish for Americans in the long run, we cannot yet advise purchases of Indian Cotton. Even at present parities we confident recomend the straddle of buying Americans against sales of Indians. From about this time last season the Bombay [illegible] increased from slightly over two lacs [illegible] until it amounted to 12.1/2 lacs [illegible] The present stock is about 7 lacs [illegible] of [illegible] arrivals this season will [illegible] greater than last season a [illegible] will be necessary to [illegible] accumulation this season. [illegible] understand outside [illegible] cotton now have fair [illegible] and a large [illegible] expected when our [illegible] active.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE

STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL TOUR

ORGANISED BY THE

G. I. P. RAILWAY?

DO

you know that 191 Students and Professors of Bombay Colleges visited

SANCHI, GWALIOR, AGRA, DELHI, BHOPAL

travelling in a SPECIAL TRAIN 2ND CLASS SLEEPING and ACCOMODATION with food and conveyances provided

FOR Rs. 70/-

and the tour lasted 10 DAYS ! ! !

ANOTHER TOUR

is being ARRANGED TO VISIT

LUCKNOW, BENARES, PATNA, GAYA

during the X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

TOURS FOR ALL

whether COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, BOY SCOUTS.

CHEAP RATES.

A FEATURE OF THE G. I. P.

Full of Life!

Virol is the food that puts life and vigour into children who are feeling the strain of growing. It is a balanced diet containing all the necessary foods for building firm flesh, good sound bone and rich blood. It contains all the vitamins too.

Should be taken at all ages

No child is too delicate to digest Virol. No child can fail to gain extra vitality from a course of Virol, especially during the school age—the age of rapid physical development.

The school age is the critical age—the age when Virol is able to build up reserves of stamina which are of vital importance to health later in life.

Give Virol now and build for the future.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

STANDARDIZATION SCHEME IN BOMBAY MILLS.

Labour Not Consulted in the Matter

MADHAVJI DHARAMSEY MILLS & BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Resuming its sitting at the Secretariat on Thursday morning, the Bombay Mill Strike Enquiry Committee disposed of a complaint regarding breach of agreement by the authorities of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills. The Strike Committee's representatives contended that in this mill, the agents had reduced the rates of wages in contravention of the terms of agreement. The agents' plea was that a separate agreement had been arrived at between them and the Unions as a result of which the rates of wages had been changed.

MILL TO PAY 1927 WAGES.

After hearing both the sides, the Chairman gave the Committee's decision in the matter. In their opinion, he said, the question before them must be decided by the actual wording of the agreement of October 4. The para 3 of the communique said that with certain exceptions, the rates of March, 1927 should be retained. Under the circumstances, he held that the Mill had to pay 1927 rates.

STANDARDIZATION SCHEME.

After disposing of one or two minor points the Committee proceeded to consider the standardization scheme. Speaking generally on the scheme, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala said that the scheme was a fair and a reasonable one. The main reason why the scheme was inaugurated was a specific recommendation of the Tariff Board. The Board had suggested that such a scheme should be drawn out by the Association in consultation with representatives of Labour.

ADVANTAGES OF SCHEME.

Proceeding, Mr. Saklatvala observed that the scheme had its own advantages. In the first instance, it would do away with the disparity and competition between one mill and another. The greatest advantage of the scheme, however, was that it promised to be beneficial both to owners and workers.

NOT A PERFECT SCHEME.

In January 1928, the mill-owners Association appointed a sub-committee consisting of to deal with the question of drafting a new standardisation scheme. They did not maintain, continued Mr. Saklatvala, that the scheme was in any sense perfect. It was capable of alteration if alteration was necessary.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Saklatvala admitted the fact that in the main and more particularly in details, the scheme followed the Lancashire system.

It was often asked, proceeded Mr. Saklatvala, how they could prepare a standard scheme applicable to all the different mills where conditions differed. Even in England, he added, the conditions regarding speed, machinery and material differed in various mills and yet they had a standard scheme there. As regards machinery in general, the Tariff Board had made a remark that it was not as the manner in which it was kept that mattered most. In Bombay, the manner of keeping machinery was quite satisfactory. As regards effeiency, they had very carefully chosen their standard which was neither too high nor too low. They had taken 80 per cent as general efficiency for Lancashire looms. In Japan where also Lancashire looms were used, the average efficiency was 85 per cent. Mr. Saklavata concluded his remarks by assuring the Committee that the scheme which was so-thoroughly examined by experts, the scheme which was a result of a close and prolonged deliberation, the scheme on which such an amount of labour had been expended, could certainly not be an unfair and unreasonable scheme.

THE OTHER SIDE OF SHIELD.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, explaining the attitude of the Strike Committee in regard to the standardisation scheme, said that the scheme had been one of their demands. They wanted not only the standardisation of wages but the standardisation of the conditions of labour. No scheme would be acceptable to workers unless it was a very good scheme calculated to benefit labour in the end. They had, moreover, suggested the appointment of a mixed committee of both capital and labour for preparing the scheme. Mr. Joshi frankly admitted that they had no idea when they asked for a standardisation scheme that the scheme would involve a wage cut or retrenchment of labour. The present scheme came to them as a surprise. It was wage cut and displacement of labour which had made it difficult for them to make the scheme acceptable to workers.

LABOUR NOT CONSULTED.

The Tariff Board had suggested that the scheme should be prepared in consultation with the representatives of labour. This suggestion was thrown overboard by the Mill-owners' Association who did not think it proper to consult workers' representatives while preparing the present standardisation scheme.

Mr. S. A. Dange who explained the details of the Strike Committee's statement, stressed the point that co-operation of labour was necessary for the evolution of a standardisation scheme. The scheme was unfortunately devised at a very inconvenient time when the relations between owners and workers were considerably strained owing to the strike. The printed copies of the scheme were circulated among workers some four months after the commencement of the strike. The inherent constitution of the mill-owners' Association, Mr. Dange contended, was such as prevented the members of the Association from going into statistics of each mill.

DISREGARD OF SKILLED LABOUR.

Mr. Dange contended that in the standardisation scheme no attention was paid to the value of skilled labour as compared with ordinary labour. There could be no comparison between Lancashire and Bombay mills as the conditions of labour were not the same. Proceeding further, he tried to make out that the standardisation scheme would inevitably result in huge displacement of labour, which was a factor to be reckoned with.

REPLY TO MR. DANGE'S CRITICISM

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala replied to Mr. Dange's criticism of the standardisation scheme. The Mill-owners' Association, he began, had not taken up the scheme because it was demanded by labour leaders. He then explained to the Committee why the suggestion of a mixed committee to draw up a standardisation scheme was not accepted by the Association.

The mill-owners honestly believed that co-operation of labour representatives would not be effective until the scheme had gone through its initial stages. What they were trying to have was a little more skill on the part of workers. Eighty per cent efficiency was not the standard efficiency laid down in the scheme. This percentage was confined, for time being, to narrow looms only. Mr. Saklatvala told the Committee that the sub-Committee of the Mill-owners' Association had considered the standardisation scheme in consultation with labour representatives.

The Committee then rose for the day to meet again on Friday.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

SPECIAL REQUISITION MEETING

A special requisition Meeting of Bombay Improvement Trust Board is called for Friday the 2nd November, at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the Corporation Hall, when the following resolutions will be considered:—

"That the Board in the exercise of the power of general control vested in them under Section 17 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, desire that as the activities of the Trust have been greatly curtailed 'every efforts should be made by the Improvements Committee to redure expenditure on Estaplishment the more so, as the Corporation being satisfied with one dissentient only that there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of the Board of Trustees have under their Resolution No. 14226, dated the 23rd March 1928 made a representation to Government in that behalf asking them to dissolve the Board at a very early date."

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee, consisting of the President, Sir B. Narasimha Sarma, and Mr. H. C. Sparke, member, have arrived here. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas is the member representing the commercial interests, and Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, the Secretary of the Committee. The offices of the Committee are located in the Town Hall, where the inquiry into the complaints of the Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., against the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. and C. I., M. and S. M., and North-Western Railways, regarding the rates for Ayurvedic medicines, will be proceeded with, beginning from to-day (November 2) at 11 a.m.

BHULESHWAR TANK TO BE FILLED

PRESIDENT'S RULING

RESOLUTION REGARDING RECONSIDERATION OF MATTER NOT ALLOWED

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, sprang a surprise on Thursday afternoon in the meeting of the Corporation by his ruling on the question of filling of the Bhuleshwar Tank which has created considerable flutter and excitement among the Hindu public recently. For the past few weeks a number of well-known Hindu citizens including Jankibai, the well-known philanthropsit lady used to attend the Corporation Hall to persuade the councillors not to injure the Hindu religious feeling by filling up the well and also to listen to the debate on this question. They were, however, sorely disappointed by the summary ruling of the President in disallowing discussion and the matter was disposed in less than five minutes. The effect of athe ruling will be that under the old resolution of the Corporation the Commissioner will proceed with to fill up the tank unless of course he is prohibited from doing so by an order of the High Court.

When this matter came before the Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 20th September last it was proposed by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and seconded by Mr. R. M. Bhatt that—

"That the letters be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that copies thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner with an intimation that the Corporation are of opinion that pending the decision of the High Court in the suit regarding the ownership of the Bhuleshwar Tank, the Commissioner should not insist on compliance with the requisition made under Section 381 of the Municipal Act, for the filling up of the Tank but that he should take such other steps for having the Tank kept clean as he deem fit.

That the Commissioner be requested to bring this Resolution as urgent business before any current meeting of the Corporation."

After discussion the proposition was put to the vote and carried."

Dr. J. V. Vora moved on Thursday's meeting to approve of the recommendation of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya raised a point of order that once a matter was decided by the Corporation, it could not be reopened.

The President ruled Mr. Vaidya out of order and Dr. Vora was told to proceed with his speech. Hardly, however, Dr. Vora spoke a few sentences and once again Mr. Vaidya raised a point of order.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President upheld Mr. Vaidya's contention and ruled the proposition out of order.

This created a slight flutter in the hall and Dr. Vora moved an adjournment of the House.

The President: If you move adjournment of the House like this, nothing would prevent other members to move adjournment of the House half a dozen times a day if they are dissatisfied with the President's ruling.

The Commissioner then got up and asked for priority of the item relating to the Tramways fares and while he was on his legs Mr. Horniman got up and moved adjournment of the House against the ruling of the President.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the adjournment motion.

A BREEZE IN CORPORATION.

President: Mr. Horniman's motion is out of order.

Mr. Horniman: I again move the adjournment of the House.

Some voices: You cannot do so again and again.

President: You can't do so. The Commissioner is on his legs and he is in possession of the House.

The House having not voted the requisite majority, priority to the Commissioner was not given.

Consideration was given to the proposition of Mr. B. G. Horniman who moved.

"That in view of the fact that it is now admitted on high medical authority that vaccination causes excephalitis with fatal results and the grave nature of the report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the British Ministry of Health, England, on the subject, this Corporation considers that compulsory vaccination in the City of Bombay should be immediately suspended and requests the Commissioner to take the necessary steps to that end."

Dr. J. N. Choksy raised a point of order that it was only Government who made a legislation and it was competent for Government only to suspend the legislation regarding vaccination and not the Corporation.

The President ruled the proposition out of order.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

2nd day of Secondary Teachers' Conference 8 a.m. to 12-15 p.m.

Meeting of Municipal Nationalist Party, Corporation Hall, after the Improvements' Board meeting.

Bombay Provincial Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Shankar Wadi, Charni Road, 9 p.m. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Concert in aid of the League of Mercy. Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Special Requisition meeting, Improvement Trust Board meeting, 4-30 p.m (B. T.)

SATURDAY, November 3.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.

B.A. Pass and B.Sc. Subsidary Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Messrs. G. K. Borade and J. N. Chokey write:—

"We intend standing as a candidate for "B" Ward at the ensuing Municipal General Election."

MUNICIPAL NATIONALISTS PARTY

A meeting of the Municipal Nationalists Party will be held to-day (Friday), after the Improvements' Board meeting at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) in the Municipal Corporation Hall when all members of the Party are requested to be present.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for electing ive delegates from this ward to the 43rd Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta in December. The nomination papers will be received at the Committee's Office till 10 a.m. (S. T.) on Thursday (the 8th instant).

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ninth Chnical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when Dr. B P. Banaji will Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when speak on "Recent advances in Ophthalmology."

SOUTH KANARITES' RECEPTION TO MR. NARIMAN.

The proposed reception by the South Kanara people residing at Bombay in honour of Mr. K. F. Nariman's departure to South Kanara to preside at the South Ganara District and South Kanara Youths' Conferences, will take place on Sunday (the 11th instant), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside. Toose South Kanarites who wish to participate in the function will kindly communicate with the Hon. Secretaries, Nariman Reception Committee, C|o Clerks' Union, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Ellora" is expected to arrive here from Mombasa on Monday morning the 5th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

The opening of the First Bombay Provincial Music Conference of the G. M. Vidyalaya will be held at the Shankar Wadi, Hari Keshan Gokhale Hall, Charni Road, Bombay, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

The programme for the opening day is as follows:—

Prayer with Music by ladies and students of the School of Indian Music, Indian Orchestra (School of Indian Music), Speech by Chairman of Reception Committee, Election of the President, Music by students of Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Speech by Pandit Vishnu Digamber, Presilential Address, Chorus by Students of G. M. Vidyalaya, School of Indian Music and Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MR. A. R. GADKARI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, B.A., LL.B., intends to stand as a candidate for the ensuing Municipal elections from "D" Ward.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1928.

India, declare globe-trotters, is a land of wonders. Even Miss Mayo found some, and invented many more, wonders in this country, suited to her particular taste. But the fact that India is a land of wonders gains additional support by the discovery of the "Basumati," Calcutta journal, of a new and lucrative profession which has suddenly sprung up in this country.

• • •

"It is stated" remarks the "Basumati" "that certain men in Bengal have been spending money lavishly for the purpose of securing witnesses for the Simon Commission. We are told that witness recruitment is a lucrative business."

So the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" and their Imperialist Fleet Street cousins can now declare what a boon the All-White Commission has become to India. It arrives and the unemployment problem becomes partially solved. A new profession is brought into being, a "lucrative" profession.

• • •

Sir Malcolm Hailey and his "old friend and colleague" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru met, it is reported, at a railway station. The "Pioneer" commenting upon the meeting observes:—

"At the same time as this friendly meeting was taking place, there were lying in the files of the Government of the United Provinces and in the files of the Government of India possibly, secret reports prepared at regular intervals by the C. I. D. In these reports the names of Indians who are considered specially dangerous to Government are mentioned."

• • •

The "Pioneer" says: "Amongst these is included the name of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru". It comes to the conclusion that "much comment is superfluous."

• • •

So it is. An irresponsible autocracy like the Indian Bureaucracy governs through its Cheka. It is a colossal waste of the hopless taxpayers' money as the game of writing "political notes" about "suspects" is not confined only to a few prominent Indians.

• • •

At the Lahore Inquisition of the All-White Commission—

Chondhri Choturam suggested that the Punjab Council played an important part in the success of the working of Dyarchy.

Mr. Emerson, Chief Secetary to the Government of the Punjab agreed.

• • •

"Haven't we been good boys, Sir?"

Right you are, my boy."

• • •

The Country League is charitable. It would give "contentment" to the British element in the services,—provided, of course, the League's own "stakes" are first guaranteed.

• • •

It wants to give some "contentment" to the Commission also. It has arranged for two parties for the present. After that it asks, "Is it not a pity that the Viceroy's Council to-day does not include any member of the Indian Aristocracy?"—So the present Councillors have no stake in the country!

• • •

November 1, a day of progressive endeavour in the annals of the "Pioneer". I wish it good luck.

• • •

Says the "Pioneer."

"To-day the 'Pioneer' is one anna."

Noted.

• • •

Then it says—

"India's most popular, most independent paper is now being retailed at a price which makes it available in every village, in every bazaar."

• • •

Most popular! Most independent! Now, now, don't overdo it, "Pioneer". Self-advertisement may be necessary, but there is a decent limit to it.

• • •

"Does your radio make an awful chattering noise?"

"Yes, my boy, it's just like one of the family".

IMPROVEMENT TRUST

DUAL POST OF SECRETARY AND CHIEF ACCOUNTANT TO BE ABOLISHED

A meeting of the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, presiding.

The Committee considered the report of the Establishment Sub-Committee in regard to the question of filling the post of the Chief Accountant consequent on the expiration of Mr. Gorvala's term of office on the 18th November 1928. The Committee recommended:

"With reference to Committee's Resolution No. 457, dated 3rd October 1928, the Sub-Committee beg to report that they have obtained a report from the Chief Officer in the matter of filling the post of Chief Accountant consequent on the expiration of Mr. Gorvala's term of office on 18th November 1928 and to make the following recommendations:—

(1) That the post of Secretary and Chief Accountant on Rs. 1,000—50—1,250 be abolished, (2) That a post of Chief Accountant be created carrying a pay of Rs. 800—50—1,000, (3) That the Board be recommended to appoint Mr. N. T. Chawathey, the present Deputy Secretary and Accountant, as Chief Accountant. (4) That Mr. N. T. Chawathey be given the maximum salary of Rs. 1,000 of the grade as his present salary is Rs. 950, and (5) That the post of Deputy Secretary and Accountant on Rs. 800—50—1,000 be abolished.

Proposals for the disposal of the Secretariat duties will be submitted later."

The report was approved and adopted.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference will be continued to-day. The Following is the programme for to-day (Friday):—

8 a.m., i. Paper: by Prof. B. V. Dalal, Subject: Defects in speech, Elphinstone High School. ii. Paper: by Mr. L. R. Desai, Subject: Play-spirit in Education, S. T. College. 8-45 a.m., Photo, Elphinstone Ground. 9 a.m., i. Paper of Mr. M. Joshi, Subject: Why Mathematical boy, S. T. College. ii. Paper: by Mr. G. A. V. Mathew, Subject: The Misbehaved Studies Suffer? Elphinstone High School 11-30 a.m., Demonstration Lessons. i. Sanskrit—Prof. Bokil, French—Prof. Dalal, Persian—(if possible), ii. Hist... Elphinstone High School. 12-15 p.m., i. Mathematics—Principal Hamley, ii. Eng...

TROUBLE IN PETIT MILL

A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE

ALLEGED REDUCTION IN MEN THE CAUSE

A slight disturbance took place on Thursday afternoon in Dinshaw Petit Mill which was quelled by the police in time to prevent serious trouble.

Enqiries showed that after the recess interval it was reported to the spinners by some operatives that about 200 spinners were reduced by the management under the standardisation scheme. The rumour spread like wild fire in other departments, and the operatives in a fit of wild excitement rushed towards the engine-room throwing stones and bolbins at the engine. The management apprehending trouble, stopped the engine and requisitioned the police who cleared the men out of the mill and closed the doors to prevent any untoward incident.

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES ON A. I. C. C.

23 CANDIDATES CONTEST FOR SEATS

Nomination papers of the following 23 Candidates are received for 7 seats on the All-India Congress Committee:—

(1) Messrs. Abid Ali Jafarbhai, (2) Balubhai T. Desai, (3) B. G. Kher, (4) Dulpatram P. Pathak, (5) Ganpatishanker N. Desai, (6) I. S. Patel, (7) Jehangir B. Patel, (8) K. N. Jogleker, (9) Lalji Pendse, (10) Mohanlal H. Vakil, (11) Manibhai G. Desai, (12) Manikram H. Talpade, (13) Bunshi Mirza Mahomedali, (14) Jagnath C. Wagle, (15) Narayen Deshpande, (16) Nawalal T. Trivedi, (17) M. S. Kirtiker, (18) S. K. Pupela, (19) S. R. Jhabwala, (20) S. A. Donge, (21) Syed Abdullah Brelvi, (22) Hunmatrai A. Desai, (23) Vishram S. Patankar.

The date for the election is fixed as Sunday the 4th instant, polling time from 1 to 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, 412, Girgaum Back Road.

KHADI BAZAR IN GHATKOPAR.

Under the joint auspices of Shri Rashtriya Shala Takli Mandal and the local Congress Committee a Khadi Bazar will be held in Parvati Villa Chembur Road on the following days:—Saturday (3rd inst.), Sunday (4th instant), Monday (5th instant), and Tuesday (6th instant). The time on all days is to be from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 8-30 p.m.

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But highly commended by eminent scientists and men of letters including Havelock Ellis, the veteran philosopher of love:

SEX PROBLEM IN INDIA.

Analytical and critical account of Sex Life and Customs prevailing in India from times immemorial to the present day. By Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A., Foreword by Margaret Sanger, Illus. Rs. 6.

It tells the truth about the Mysteries of Sex Life in India. Refreshing from cover to cover. Written boldly and plainly. The author takes you courageously along the hidden path of sex customs prevailing in India, that many authors before him had not even the nerve to mention. Husbands and wives will find here suggestions and advice which will give them permanent wedded bliss. If you are not brave enough to read facts as they are, or are easily shocked or are afraid to face the truth for fear of a guilty conscience, do not order this book. The author tears off the mask of pretence and discusses the most intimate conjugal relations in the light of modern scientific knowledge and researches in ancient Indian wisdom.

N.B.—We request those under 18 not to order this book.

TARAPOREVALA
Booksellers and Publishers,
to H. E. the Governor of Madras,
"Kitab Mahal", Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1928.

A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

"Et tu Brute" will be the ejaculation of the Government and probably of the Simon Commission also when they read the Punjab "Depressed" Classes' memorandum to the Commission. The memorandum, in the words of Mr. Sundar Singh, Secretary of the "Untouchables" Mission, "showed the Government's criminal negligence of the "untouchables" whose name it was ever ready to exploit for its continuance in India." This is something more than what Government had bargained for when they tried to decoy the "Depressed" classes from the Nationalist boycott of the Commission under the ridiculous pretext that the foreign Government and the foreign Commission alone were their true Trustees. As Mr. Sundar Singh says, the memorandum is a bitter pill for the "ma-bap" Sircar to swallow, and it is no wonder that the Sircar refused to allow the "Depressed" Classes' deputation to meet the Commission. But the skeleton in the cup-board cannot be for ever concealed. Though the deputation was rudely sent back, the streamers it carried published to the world the tell-tale inscription: "More than caste Hindus, Government is responsible for our poverty, illiteracy and backwardness." The memorandum amplifies the statement in the inscription, appreciates the work done for the "Depressed" classes by Indian leaders, the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Maha Sabha and adds: "The Government have so far done absolutely nothing in the matter, and more than by the higher caste Hindus, we are being handicapped by the Government at every step." In short, the memorandum states categorically that Government have practically ignored the community during the last 150 years of their rule.

These statements about the attitude of the people and the Government towards the "Depressed" classes can be easily substantiated with facts and figures. That untouchability is an evil legacy of the past and must be abolished as early as possible all Indians readily agree. Ever since the days of Raja Ram Mohan Rai and Swami Dayanand Saraswati a steady stream of reformers has been honestly labouring to abolish the evil custom. These efforts have increased considerably since Mahatma Gandhi made the abolition of untouchability an important item in the programme of the Indian National Congress and since it was adopted also by the Hindu Maha Sabha. At least a thousand workers now are silently and conscientiously labouring to abolish untouchability and thousands of caste Hindus now have openly repudiated the custom. But superstition, from which unfortunately the "Depressed" classes themselves are not free, lack of political power, and the distractions caused by a hundred other grievous wrongs of the country have prevented the efforts of reformers from being wholly successful. If people had power in their hands they would have made short work of untouchability. Any progressive Government would have seized the opportunity provided by the national feeling and would have with an iron hand abolished untouchability at least in public life. But the present Government, who alone have the requisite financial and other resources, have done practically nothing to abolish untouchability as such in public life. They have not given the "Depressed" classes any direct representation in the Legislatures. They have not made the franchise wide enough to give them any real power. They shut out even qualified men among the "Depressed" classes solely on the ground of untouchability. They do not enforce their fundamental right of free access to all public roads and wells and institutions. It is cowardly on their part to point at the people as being the cause of untouchability. Even when the representatives of the people in the Assembly were prepared to accept Lala Lajpat Rai's motion to throw open to the untouchables all public roads, wells and institutions, it was the official and semi-official votes that defeated the motion. If Government would not do bare justice themselves or at the instance of the public, they must make room for juster men. The Punjab "Depressed" Classes' memorandum has exposed the Government as thoroughly as did Lalaji's motion in the Assembly.

We are glad to note that the memorandum condemns separate representation of the "untouchables" in the Legislatures. It says: "We sincerely believe in the value of joint electorates and we are dead against the idea of any sort of communal or sectional representation on local bodies or legislative institutions. We demand that by Royal Warrant it should be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the country that the adoption of the treatment known as untouchability by one citizen of His Majesty's Government towards another is a criminal offence and punishable by law." This is magnificent, though only a cry for elementary justice. We cannot help adding that the demand will evoke more sympathy in the approaching National Convention than in the present Governmet or the Simon Commission.

BEHIND THE PURDAH

The Free Press has contrived to publish some particulars about the evidence tendered in camera before the Simon Conference by the members of the Bombay Government. The evidence is interesting enough but not much different from what one with any knowledge of who is who in the Bombay Government might have conjectured. The only matter for surprise is that these public servants should have shirked public evidence on public questions and that Sir John Simon should have accommodated them all. Government and the Commission cannot complain if all sorts of suspicions and inaccurate reports of the purdah proceedings get wide currency.

The Free Press report is mainly regarding the provincial autonomy recommended by the Government and the question of electorates. As regards the former, all the Indian members of the Government stood up for complete provincial autonomy, but Mr. Rieu was naturally loath to transfer Land Revenue and Mr. Hotson, Law and Order, on the familiar plea of inefficiency following the transfer. Mr. Rieu was more frank than his colleague. He is reported to have argued that the transfer of land revenue would lead to considerable reductions in the land revenue and in the recruitment from the All-India Services and the consequent loss of a number of posts now reserved to the Civil Service. Mr. Pradhan stated only a part of the reply to this argument when he urged that the risks were exaggerated, that the European element in the Services need not necessarily disappear and that the risks, if any, must be taken, unless it was decided never to transfer Land Revenue. The more important part of the reply is that there would be lesser risks in the transfer than there are at present. The greater risk now is in bleeding the poorest peasant. If the bleeding is checked and the land revenue is diminished it would be a lesser calamity. If no Europeans are recruited, it is no calamity at all. Efficiency is not the monopoly of Europeans. We would go further and say that the so-called efficiency of European officers not responsible to the people is of a spurious type, if only because of their irresponsibility, which is an effective screen for their inefficiency. We admit there is in the transfer of Law and Land Revenue some risk to the prestige and emoluments of European officers. But we must speak in terms of the interests of the people. As regards the safeguards asked for, they are necessary only when power is in the hands of a bureaucracy and not when it is transferred to responsible Ministers. Such checks as may be necessary on the Provincial Ministers would be exercised by the Legislature and to a lesser extent by the Central Government.

There is nothing surprising in Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Mr. B. V. Jadhav and Moulvi Rafiuddin pressing for communal electorates. We have discussed the subject often enough and need not dwell on it at length here. Mr. Jadhav's arguments, however, call for a word of comment. Separate electorates, he says, are a training ground for backward communities. If backward groups need special protection because they are backward, why should they be weakened by being split up on communal lines? Because of the spreading poison of communal representation, communal cleavages seem to be multiplying. The Non-Brahmin Party which accepted joint electorates nine years ago, now demands separate electorate. Among the Non-Brahmins, the Marathas and the "depressed" classes ask for separate electorates for themselves. At this rate the Non-Brahmin majority would be split up into any number of minorities each looking only to itself, if not distrustful of others. The best training for the backward people is universal franchise. Let all backward groups among Hindus and Muslims rally together, make full use of the power of the vote, and expose the interested tactics of those who seek to divide them on communal lines.

PURCHASE OF STORES FOR INDIA

EXPLOITATION IN EXCELSIS

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

The resolution adopted by the Indian Legislative Assembly as early as February, 1924, about the purchase of stores by rupee tenders for delivery in India has, after a prolonged period of nearly five years of gestation by the Executives, seen the light of the day in the draft form on the 20th of September, 1928, (vide the "Indian Trade Journal", No. 1161, pages 585-586), and the well-wishers of indigenous industries must surely feel grateful for even this small mercy though the rules thereunder may come into force on some date in 1930 a full one year after their consideration, discussion settlement of the phraseology and ultimate confirmation. Considering the prolonged incubation they were expected to be full and complete. But they are not so since among them there is no mention of the terms and conditions embodied under the Government Fair Wages Clauses with which all contractors to the High Commissioner for India are obliged to conform under the House of Commons resolution passed on 10th March, 1909, and subsequently further supplemented in June, 1920. India was awakened to the existence of the Fair Wages Clauses in the end of June, 1928, when on the 26th of the month the Right Honourable Kirkwood (Labour member for Dumbarton) extracted from Earl Winterton a confirmation of their insertion in the contract for 110 locomotives placed for India with a Swiss firm.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" may refresh their memory of the correspondence published there-anent in its columns on 22nd August, page 12. It need not therefore be repeated here in extenso. It was necessitated in consequence of failing to receive any information about the text, import and significance of the said clauses from the Finance Secretary as also from the Director of Commercial Intelligence Department with the Government of India. Being thus debarred from enlightenment effort was made to obtain them from London and the terms are now available from the Prints of Contracts calling for tenders for supply of stores and articles for the Public Service in India. Excerpted from the usual forms they read as under: "Form No. I. Delivery at India Store Department (London), Conditions of Contract:—

"9 (a) The stores shall be 'made' at the place named in the tender, or such other place as may be 'approved' by the Director-General, India Stores Department.

(b) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours of labour not less favourable than those commonly recognised by employers and trade societies (or in the absence of such recognised wages and hours those which in practice prevail amongst 'good' employers) in the trade in the district where the work is carried out. Where there are no such wages and hours recognised or prevailing in the district, those recognised or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar shall be adopted. Further, the conditions of employment generally accepted in the district in the trade concerned shall be taken into account in considering how far the terms of this Fair Wages Clause are being observed. The contractor shall be prohibited from transferring or assigning directly or indirectly to any person or persons whatever any portion of this contract without the written permission of the Director-General, India Stores Department. Sub-letting, other than that which may be customary in the trade concerned, shall be prohibited. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Fair Wages Clause by the sub-contractor.

(c) The contractor shall cause the preceding condition to be prominently exhibited for the information of his work-people on the premises where work is being executed under this contract. Forms of Notice for exhibition may be obtained on application to the

(Continued on page 11)

THE ECONOMIC SOLIDARITY OF THE WORLD

TRUTH OR FICTION?

A Berlin Correspondent has sent us the following:

There are certain matters in which all the civilized nations of the world are equally interested, but concerning which they cannot make up their minds to act along uniform lines. A case in point is the anomalous position of private property abroad in war time.

So long as the body economic is in good health, capital passes from one country to another in accordance with the fluctuations in the rates of interest and tending to regulate them. Countries suffering from a surplus of available funds find it necessary to place their own excess at the disposal of others whose economic progress is handicapped for want of capital and because of high rates of interest. But how can it be expected that such an interchange can be relied upon to work smoothly if the creditor knows that, in the event of war, he may have to lose the whole of his capital invested in one of the belligerent countries?

JAPAN'S SHINING EXAMPLE.

Japan recognized in good time that any such tampering with private property abroad constitutes a dangerous relapse into economic barbarism and a resuscitation of methods that have been discarded for centuries. She has therefore resolved to abstain from utilizing to her advantage the property regulations incorporated with the Versailles Treaty. She has returned to German nationals the property confiscated during the war or, after deducting certain claims on the part of Japanese nationals, paid over to them the net proceeds resulting from its sale. This action on the part of Japan and her leading statesmen is deeply appreciated by Germany and has made the bonds of sympathy between the two nations still closer than they were before. By ordering the release of German private property Japan has set a shining example to other countries.

BRITAIN'S POLICY OF CONFISCATION.

Japan's example has indeed been followed by the Union of South Africa and by the South and Central American republics that had taken part in the war. After an interval of almost ten years since the close of the war the United States has now also resolved to release the greater part of the German private property taken possession of by her during the war, thereby vindicating the principles of justice as applied to international relations. Apart from these few cases, however, the example set by Japan has not been imitated by many other countries. Some, indeed, have now stopped the measures of confiscation and liquidation of German property, but this has only been done at a time when there is practically nothing left that can be returned to its original owners. Chief among the countries that have not even seen their way to make the slightest concession to the demands of justice and common fairness is Great Britain including her dominions with the exception of South Africa.

There are, however, some Englishmen who realize that they involve themselves in a maze of contradictions by pretending that the expropriations carried out by their Government do not really constitute any acts of confiscation on the ground that it has been provided under the terms of the treaty that the German Government is to indemnify its nationals for the losses suffered by them in consequence of the liquidation of their property. It is well-known by now that Germany's financial position makes it quite impossible for her—in view of the enormous payments she has to make under the Dawes Plan year after year and which now amount to 2,500 million gold marks per annum—to meet the obligation thus imposed upon her. Generally speaking, she has been able to compensate the claimants at the rate of ten per cent of their losses, but that is the furthest extent to which she could go. As far, therefore, as the greater part of the British Empire is concerned, the fact of the wholesale confiscation of German property is undeniable.

SOLIDARITY—A FICTION.

It is a great pity that in this important matter the solidarity of the nations is a fiction, and not a fact; and it is especially regrettable that some of the countries holding aloof from it are those that are mostly concerned with the effects resulting from such action. There does not seem to be any chance so far of mending the great defect in International Law referred to in this article. The sidelight thus thrown on all the progress towards the ultimate pacification of the world made since the close of the war is not very bright, and it is very unfortunate that such a statement can be expressed during the era of the League of Nations, the Locarno agreements, the Kellogg Pact, and the disarmament conferences.

Notes of the Day.

A. I. C. C. Meeting.

The principal item on the agenda of the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi on Saturday is the consideration of the Nehru Report and the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference thereon. While reactionaries including Anglo-Indians and a few rank communalists have been relentlessly assailing the Nehru Report, it has been hailed by Nationalists all over the country, as is evidenced by the whole-hearted support given to it by the All-Parties' Conferences of Madras and Poona, the Provincial Conferences of the Punjab, and the United Provinces and by numerous public meetings throughout the country. Never in the recent history of India has there been a greater measure of unanimity and enthusiasm on so vital an issue. We have every confidence that the A. I. C. C. meeting will faithfully record the Nationalist feeling in the country in spite of the attempts of the Anglo-Indian Press to divide the Congress by misrepresenting the real attitude of the Independence Party. We are aware of an irresponsible suggestion made to the A. I. C. C. by Mr. Ranga Iyer to reject the Nehru Report on the incredibly impudent ground that it is a gesture of welcome to the Simon Commission. We trust no responsible member of the A. I. C. C. will stultify himself by endorsing such a suicidal attitude towards the Nehru Report or the contemptible ground urged in its support.

Al Smith's Strenuous Fight.

The latest betting news about the presidential contest in America is that Mr. Hoover's chances against the Democrat candidate against him are not only 2-1|2 to 1 but 4 to 1. But Al Smith is a "game" fighter and his supporters persist in saying that Hoover, the apostle of the "Drys" and the "champion of narrow-minded Protestantism", will not have an easy walk-over into White House. The fact that the Democrats have to face is that normally the Republicans can count upon "at least two million more votes" than the Democrats. The only hope of a Democratic victory lies in the slender chance of Al Smith's securing a cleavage in the Republican ranks. He is said to be endowed with a compelling personality and his political fearlessness is the strongest point on his side in the fierce contest. If he succeeds, he will be only the third Democrat to be elected President since the Civil War. There is a strong anti-Catholic current always influencing the voters in American electoral contests and the possibility of Al Smith's successfully buffetting against it is meagre.

Tactless Policy.

The Tanaka Cabinet in Japan is evidently determined to pursue a tactless policy in its efforts to secure an uninterrupted period of administration during which the militarists who boss over it and the industrial magnates whom it cannot afford to ignore will be able to entrench themselves safely against the onslaught of the democratic wave which is surging the masses in Japan. The wholesale arrest of Communists, including amongst the persons "rounded up" by the police socialist students and intellectuals, is a fine gesture of friendship with Imperialism abroad, particularly British Imperialism, but the Japanese industrial workers and the agriculturists, sore pressed as they are with meeting the increasing standard of life, will soon lose patience if this futile policy of indiscriminate and vindictive arrests continues. The Japanese Government wants to secure foreign loans, but this foolish method of showing to the foreign capitalists that their money will be safe in the hands of an anti-Communist administration cannot possibly succeed in that end.

Dishonest Propaganda.

The "Daily Telegraph" of London has once again maintained its traditions by utterly misrepresenting the boycott demonstrations at Lahore. It says that the demonstrations "failed miserably" and that the boycotters "were defeated." In spite of the "Daily Telegraph", the world will soon know that the boycotters, though belaboured by European officials, were not defeated and that it was Government hat failed miserably. The Lahore incidents alone will double the army of boycotters. Only a few days ago the "Daily Telegraph" exhibited under glaring headlines the woes of "60,000,000 untouchables treated as pariahs." We are sure it will entirely suppress the episode of the Punjab Depressed classes' streamer with the inscription, "More than caste Hindus, Government is responsible for our poverty, illiteracy and backwardness." The "Daily Telegraph" is actively assisted by the publicity section of the Punjab Government. Lala Lajpat Rai says of the official version of the cowardly attack on him that the whole version "is full of lies and whoever may have given the information to the Government on which these statements are based is a despicable liar." We wonder how Lalaji would describe the "Daily Telegraph."

CORRUPTION IN EVERY GOVT. DEPARTMENT

Punjab Bureaucrat's Admission Before Simon

MINISTERS AND SERVICES

We aren't Holding Inquest over Government, says Sir John.

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The Simon Conference held their first public sittings in Punjab this morning when Mr. H. W. Emerson of the Civil Service and the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government was examined.

Replying to Sir John Simon, Mr. Emerson said that he had 32 years service. In the Secretariat he was Finance Secretary and now Chief Secretary to the Government.

IMPORTANCE OF DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

In view of the tendency to minimise the importance of Divisional Commissioners, he sought permission to enumerate the various useful offices which that official filled. The Commissioner was an important administrative officer. He was also an Appellate Officer. In regard to law and order he kept in touch with the progress of criminal cases. He also kept himself fully informed in regard to communal situations, and other movements calculated to affect law and order in districts under him. He was the chief co-ordinating authority between the District Officer and the local Government. The Commissioner was the Appellate Authority in revenue matters also, and he also heard appeals against appointments and dismissals of Lumbardars or Wlage police headmen and Zaildars who were more important officers.

Sir J. Simon: The Deputy Commissioners have duties to perform both under Transferred and Reserved Department. Is it so?

Mr. Emerson: Yes.

Sir J. Simon: What is the channel of communication of orders in the case of Transferred Departments?

Mr. Emerson: Both in Reserved and Transferred departments, the Commissioner is the channel through which orders of local Government are communicated.

Sir J. Simon: Is the Co-operative Department very active department in the Punjab?

Mr. Emerson: Yes.

Sir J. Simon: We had evidence of it in our last visit.

Sir J. Simon: In this province Irrigation must be an important subject.

Mr. Emerson: Yes.

MOST IMPORTANT DEPT.

Sir J. Simon: Is it a reserved subject.

Mr. Emerson: Yes. Irrigation is the department most important, both to Government and people to Government it is the most important source of revenue. There is not only direct revenue known as watr rate, but irrigation also indirectly influences the land assessment.

Mr. Emerson then explained that Irrigation was in charge of Chief Engineers, who were in charge of two divisions, and who were also Secretaries to Government. The Chief Engineers had under them superintending engineers, executive engineers, etc., who were in charge of both the technical and administrative side.

Sir J. Simon: In view of the importance of the water supply to cultivator, it is only natural that he should try to influence the distribution of water. Does it happen?

NO GOV. DEPT. FREE FROM CORRUPTION.

Mr. Emerson: Yes. I do not think that there is any department of Government in which there is not corruption. In my opinion the degree of corruption in any department depends on the opportunities for receiving bribes and inducement to the people to give bribes. Water is a valuable asset and there is tendency to bribe the officials.

It will be correct to say that there are complaints of more corruption in this department, but I must not be understood to suggest that there is more corruption in this department than any other department.

Sir J. Simon:—When complaints are brought home, are culprits severely dealt with.

Mr. Emerson:—they are.

Sir J. Simon irrigation has been throughout a reserve department.

Mr. Emerson:—Yes.

WORKING OF DYARCHY.

Sir J. Simon:—Will you now tell us in your words the working of dyarchy in this province?

Mr. Emerson:—I hope it is realised that it is difficult work to administer dyarchy in strict accordance with the principles underlying that system. It had been constantly found that transferred and reserved departments touch one another closely at so many points that it would not be possible to work dyarchy without constant co-operation between Ministers and Executive Councillors.

Sir J. Simon: I take it your view is that while dyarchy is difficult to administer if worked in watertight departments it can be worked satisfactorily if one can secure the adjustments necessary to make it a success. Can you give us an illustration of what happens when both the reserved and transferred departments are concerned.

Mr. Emerson: The Akali agitation illustrates what happens in such cases. It concerned the transferred side to the extent that the administration of religious endowments was a transferred subject. It affected vitally the reserved subject as it affected Law and Order. As the movement developed it had very important reactions on Law and Order. Ultimately a solution was found by closest co-operation between both the Reserved and Transferred sides.

Replying to Capt. Sikandar Hayat Khan chairman of the provincial committee, Mr. Mr. Emerson said that though there was appeal to financial commission over commissioner that right was little exercised because of the existence of commissioners. The commissioners did exercise check over budgets of local bodies and municipalities. In one case the budget of a local body was returned for reconsideration not on technical ground, but on general ground.

Replying to Capt. Sikandar Hayat Khan Mr. Emerson reiterated that dyarchy worked smoothly in the Punjab chiefly because of personal factors.

Raja Narendranath: Is it a fact that agricultural interests have predominated in the Cabinet?—I have not viewed it from that point of view.

"It is question of fact."

Raja Narendranath: Why was third Minister appointed?

Mr. Emerson: "I can't say."

Raja Narendranath: "Is is a fact that Lala Harkishenlal did not agree with the communal policy of other Ministers?"

Mr. Emerson: I do not know. I was then a District Officer.

Dr. Narang elicited that there had been a demand for the abolition of Commissionership but the view of Government that since the Reforms the responsibility and usefulness of Commissioners acted only as post office but the Government did not share that view.

Dr. Narang: Will you agree that the expenditure on nation-building department as the industries is one per cent. of the whole expenditure?

Mr. Emerson: I can't say.

Chaudhri Choturam: Do you know what the Deputy Commissioners think of Commissioners? (Laughter).

Mr. Emerson: I can't say: I remember I was consulted when I was myself a Deputy Commissioner of Multan and my opinion that the Commissioner was the most valuable link.

Mr. Choudhri Choturam: What is the power of the Ministers over the Services?

Mr. Emerson: It is a question dealt with under the chapter "Services."

Sir J. Simon: I do not think this question is dealt with under that chapter?

Mr. Emerson: Ministers control the Service through the heads of the Departments.

Mr. Choudhri Choturam: Is it fact that a Minister cannot censure even a Provincial Service Officer without concurrence of His Excellency the Governor?

Mr. Emerson: Yes. It is so.

WE AREN'T HOLDING INQUEST

Sir J. Simon: May I here point out to the Conference that we are not here to hold an inquest on the acts of the local Government or local Legislatures We must restrict our enquiry to those points which would throw light on the constitutional problem and which affect or arise from any section of the Government of India Act or Rules framed under it.

Dr. Gour:: Are you aware that there are no Commissioners in Madras although the District units are large in that Presidency?

Mr. Emerson: I know. But there is a Board of Revenue in Madras.

SIR JOHN PULLS UP DR. GOUR.

Dr. Gour next asked questions regarding the extension of Section 30 powers to certain District Magistrates when Sir John Simon intervened and said "My learned friend will circulate papers. I do not think we need spend time on this suestion."

LOCAL 'HANDS' FOR SIMON TEAM

LAHORE. Nov. 1

The following are the names of members of the Punjab Council Committee who took part in to-day's Simon Conference. Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan (President) Sardar Ujjal Singh, Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Raja Narendranath Choudhry, Zaffarulleh Khan Mr. Owen Roberts and Rai Sahib Choudhry Chotu Ram.

ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MUSTAFHA KEMAL'S SPEECH TO BE BROADCAST

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Angora.—Mustapha Kemal's speech at the opening of the Grand National Assembly, at two this afternoon, will be broadcast on sixteen hundred metres wave-length.—Reuter's Special.

SIR T. B. SAPRU IN THE BLACK LIST?

HOW THE HIDDEN HAND WORKS.

"PIONEER'S" CHALLENGE TO SIR MALCOLM HAILEY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

In a note referring to the meeting of Sir Malcolm Hailey and his old friend and colleague, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the railway station, the "Pioneer" says: "At the same time as this friendly meeting was taking place, there were lying in the files of the Government of the United Provinces and in the files of the Government of India possibly, secret reports prepared at regular intervals by the C. I. D. In these reports, the names of Indians who are considered specially dangerous to the Government of India and the British Regim are printed in prominent black type. Among these, not few of which are names of very prominent men, is included that of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Much comment would be superfluous. We only ask His Excellency one question: Does he propose to remove Sir Tej Bahadur's name from the list, and will he read a much-needed lecture to the fatuous official (or officials) who is so ignorant of the public record and private character of the ex-Law Member of the Government of India as to include his name among those, the activities of some of whom are perhaps sometimes the subject of legitimate interest by the supposed detectors of crime?"—A. P.

UNIONISTS ATTACK VOLUNTLERS

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Melbourne.—Forty trade unionists attacked volunteers who were boarding a train at Flinders Street station, for Port Melbourne. Seven volunteers were flung from the train on to the line. Others were flung on to the floor and kicked and pushed from the platform. The fight continued during the journey and was carried on on the platform at Port Melbourne. Hundreds of stevedores attacked other volunteers at dockside, and threw one into the water. Volunteers driving a lorry were hit by stone and badly hurt.—Reuter.

BARDOLI INQUIRY COMMITTEE AT SURAT

MEMBERS CONFER WITH "SIRDAR" PATEL

EMINENT BOMBAY COUNSEL TO PUT PEASANTS' CASE

SURAT, Nov. 1.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai M.L.C., met Mr. Broomfield and Mr. Maxwell, members of the Enquiry Committee this afternoon at the Government Guest Bungalow and had prolonged informal discussion in conection with the enquiry.

The Enquiry Committee will hold its office in a tent erected in the Guest Bungalow premises. It appears that the Committee will not be able to go to Bardoli till after Diwali Holidays. In the meantime the Committee propose to visit some villages in Chorasi Taluka. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai has been asked to accompany the Committee during its visit to the villages.

SURAT COLLECTOR'S MEMORANDUM.

The Collector of Surat District has issued the following memorandum to the Mamlatdars of Bardoli and Chorasi talukas as also to the Mahalkari of Valod Mahal:—

"For the purpose of the Inquiry into the revision settlement in Bardoli, Valod and Chorasi all possible facilities should be given to those interested (1) to inspect (2) to make copies or extracts and (3) receive payment of usual fees for certified copies, if required, of all village forms of a statistical nature such as V. F. I. Record of Rights, crops and tenancy Register, V. F. XII and XIII, census of cattle, ploughs and wells. Those forms which are at the village in charge of the Talatis should be shown by the Talaties and those forms of past years which are at the Taluka should be shown at the Taluka Office.

TO PUT RYOT'S CASE.

At the request of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik M.L.C., Messrs. Mahadeo Desai and Dayalji N. Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Bombay has accepted to appear before the Enquiry Committee to present the case of the Bardoli peasants. He will arrive here on November 5.—A. P.

VICTORIA V. M. C. C.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Melbourne.—The match between Victoria and the M. C. C. began to-day Victoria went in first and at the close had scored 163 for nine wickets. Foodful being 66 not out.—Reuter.

GHANDHIJI AND POLITICS.

Prepared to Lead India if Nation Demamds It

"I could still lead India. I shall only lead India when the nation comes to me to lead, when there is a national call" declared Mr. Gandhi in the course of an interview to a special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette", Lahore.

Continuing Gandhiji said: "I shall not go unless I am certain of my power over the masses. I could lead India again and I would, but not until the masses had realised that they are numerous enough to pursue the policy of non-violence, not until I could control them. But I see nothing on the horizon at the moment that would make me at all anxious to take that position. Perhaps it will not be in my life-time. A successor I cannot name one. There must be one who could lead India to-day. But I cannot name him. If there did not exist such a person, truly I should be ashamed; but it may be necessary in my life time; if not there will come a man, but not now."—Free Press.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON LALAJI

"Blood of Punjab Leaders is on Your Head"

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S WARNING TO SIMON "JOHUKMIS"

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

"I am horrified at the brutality of the Punjab Officials and the barbarous attacks upon Lala Lajpat Rai", said Dewan Chamanlal in the course of a Press interview regarding the assault on the leaders near the Lahore Railway Station on the 30th October. "Had it not been for the patience shown by Lalaji", continued Dewan Chamanlal, "the streets of Lahore would have red with blood. If this grave incident does not rouse the consciousness of the Punjab to a point of grim determination to end this system of administration, nothing will. Every man who now co-operates with the commission will do so, knowing that the blood of the leaders of Punjab is on his head."—Free Press.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S INJURIES

TWO REPORTS BY DOCTORS

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

Lala Rajpat Rai who received injuries as a result of the lathi blows on the occasion of the Simon Commission's arrival at Lahore has received numerous telegrams from all over the country inquiring about his health and congratulating Lalaji on his courageous stand.

The doctors who had been attending to Lalaji's injuries have assured that there is absolutely no cause for anxiety.

Lt.-Col. Dr. H. Rai, I.M.S., who examined Lalaji's injuries in his medical report says: "On his left side of the chest he has got a diffuse swelling 3 inch by 3 inch about, above his left nipple. There was an evident contusion mark here and in the centre of this mark, there is an area 1/2 inch square."

Dr. N. R. Dharamvir, F.R.C.S. who examined Lalji at 2 p.m. yesterday said "In addition to a contusion of the region of the heart, another longitudinal contusion was discovered two inches long passing over the outer end of the left clavide bone, more marked in front than behind. It is painful on pressure."—Free Press.

"FORETASTE OF COMING TROUBLES"

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

"Violence and bloodshed at Lahore are a foretaste of the coming troubles. Will England lose India as she lost the American Colonies? As in the latter case the best brains and strongest hearts in India will not bear many repetitions of Lahore outrage"? writes Dr. Besant in the "New India."

Continuing she says "Punjab is not a province to be treated in this way. The citizens are virile and ready to meet violence. Let it not be forgotten if any popular violence occurs that it was European officials who began it. Is the English Labour Party going still to approve this detested Commission forced by violence on the people growing more and more angry. The Lahore scenes will immensely strengthen the cry for Independence for it is intolerable that our unarmed honoured leaders should be thus brutally treated. Will Mr. Ramsay MacDonald withdraw the Labour members from the Commission"?—Free Press.

RAIZADA HANSRAJ INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

In an interview with the press, Raizada Hansraj, M.L.C., who was injured during the procession on the day the Simon Commission arrived here, said that he had interviewed the Governor who promised to hold a full enquiry into the matter.—A.P.

SOVIET RUSSIA FIGHTS FAMINE

PASSENGER SERVICE SUBORDINATED TO TRANSPORT OF GRAMS

LONDON, Oct. 30

Riga.—The existing famine conditions in Central Russia are worsening owing to delays in railway transportation of grain from Siberia. The Soviet authorities have instructed railways to act most energetically under pain of severe penalties and have directed that even passenger services must be subordinated to secure supply of food and movement of grain trains from Siberia.

Due to insufficiency of locomotives, particularly at junctions, it is understood that 3000 trucks laden with grain are standing idle while over 50,000 tons of grain have accumulated, awaiting transport. Congestion is increased by trucks being loaded with manufactured articles including vodka, destined for peasants, as inducement to surrender grain.

The Authorities have decided to decrease food rations in Moscow.—Reuter.

PASSING OF A GREAT AUTHOR JOURNALIST

LATE MR. W. L. COURTNEY

LONDON November 1.

The death of Mr. W. L. Courtney is announced.—Reuter.

Mr. Leonard William Courtney M. A. L. L. D. whose death has been announced by Reuter, at the ripe age of 78 was a well known educationist journalist and author. The youngest son of an Indian civilian he was born at Poona in the year 1850.

After a brillian scholastic carrer at St Andrews and Oxford (where he annexed several trophies) he joined the Editorial Staff of the Daily Telegraph. After a short and distinguished career he joined the Fortnightly a literary review which he edited with great merit. He was also for many years treasurer of the O. U. B. C. and editor of Murray's magazine. He also had an innings as headmaster of the Somersetshire College.

As a writer of merit and versatile genius he has to his credit several splendid publications. A few of these may be noted under the following titles. The Metaphysics of Stewart Mills Studies on Philosophy Constructive Ethics. The Development of Maeterinck. The Soul of a Suffrgette. The Feminine not in Fiction & etc.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.
Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

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10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

"INDIA MUST ASSERT HER RIGHT TO BE FREE"

S. Iyengar and Satyamurti's Appeal to People

ACCUSE NATIONALIST PRESS OF IGNORING THEM

Fiery speeches mostly consisting in veiled denunciation of the framers of Nehru Report were made by Messrs. S. Shrinivas Iyengar and S. Satyamurti at a public meeting held at the Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall, Bombay, on Thursday evening. The meeting was fairly attended and in the absence of the advertised president Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

DOOMED TO DAMNATION.

Opening the proceedings the President referred to the dastardly and cowardly assault on Lala Lajpatrai and others and remarked that after what had happened at Lahore the Simon Commission was doomed to damnation. (Applause).

Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar who on rising was given a rousing ovation, paid a tribute to the Bombay Youth League saying that the League had put a new life and spirit in the City of Bombay. He then congratulated the citizens of Poona and Bombay on the wonderful success they had achieved in boycotting the Commission. Speaking for himself, he said he had devoted himself to three things which were the only things for which every one in India should live and die. Those three things were communal harmony and complete supersession of rabid communalism by a robust and unquenchable nationalism; attainment of the goal of independence which was the only goal for India; and ceaseless efforts to make only one national organisation, the Congress, the supreme arbiter of India's destiny, which alone could wrest Swaraj from England's grips.

The curious spectacles which they were witnessing at present in the country was that obstruction was offered not so much to Government but to those who were out to make the Congress the one supreme institution in India.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON VINDICATED.

Speaking of the boycott of the Simon Commission, Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar freely praised the spirit which Bombay and Poona had showed. The Commission's work, he went on to say, had given abundant proof of the wisdom of boycott. He thought that if there was anything more than another that testified to the national consciousness of the people, it was the boycott of the Commission. (Cheers)

The brutal assaults upon Lala Lajpatrai, Lala Hansraj, Dr. Satyapal and other friends at Lahore would, the speaker was confident, make the boycott movement a still greater success. (Cries of shame and applause). These assaults meant a blow to the British prestige. Appression was the only food on which patriotism must nowish. Boycott was now going to be a normal feature of Indian political life. (Cheers). He wanted the boycott mentality to continue and manifest itself in a variety of ways.

Mr. Iyengar then indulged in a lengthy personal explanation in regard to what he styled a malicious propaganda against him by his political critics.

ONCE A SUPPORTER OF DOMINION STATUS.

Proceeding, he said a wave of moderation was sweeping over the country. Stalwarts seemed tired of fighting and were were seeking rest on a plea of unity in the country. Coming closer to the controversy, he admitted that at one time he was himself a supporter of the idea of Dominion Status. He took his hearers into his confidence by letting them that more than anybody else he was instrumental for getting the resolution of complete independence adopted by the Madras Congress. Of course, when he was President of the Congress he could not take a partisan view but as he was now relieved from that responsibility, he was free like any other Congressman to preach and work for complete independence. Even Dr. Besant had supported the Independence resolution at Madras. They all know that he had always stood by that resolution through thick and thin.

"PROGRESSIVELY EXTREMIST."

Some of his critics thought, continued the speaker, that his European tour had brought about a complete change in him. That was far from truth. He could only say this much that his tour in the West had only confirmed him in his conviction, namely, that the only goal for India was a complete independence. (Applause). Was it his fault, he asked, if he was becoming progressively extremist in his political views?

ed, had even gone to the length of accusing him of jealousy and lust for power. Of whom possibly could he be jealous? Was he jealous of Mahatma Gandhi whose inspiration was the direct cause of what little good they could see in him? He could solemnly vouch that he had never felt any jealousy for that great man. Was he jealous of the Late Deshbandhu Das? Who was the man of whom he was jealous? Forsooth, he could not be jealous of those who were either his equals or inferiors. For the last time, he said, he was publicly refuting the malicious allegations which were levelled at him in season and out of season.

INDEPENDENCE A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

He wanted a Swaraj Constitution for India and not a Constitution based on Dominion Status. Even in a minority of one, he was going to stand by the completest independence. (Cheers). In his opinion, independence was far more practical than Dominion Status. Masses in India wanted it. The idea of a Dominion Status was repugnant to them. Independence was not bluff. It was a business proposition. In fact, it was the one business which Indians should mind in the near future.

HIS GRIEVANCE AGAINST NATIONALIST PRESS.

Mr. Iyengar then vehemently attacked the National Press for not giving proper publicity to his views which he wanted to propagate throughout the country. "The Hindu" of Madras and "The Chronicle" of Bombay had had their share of criticism at his hands. From the top of his voice, he declared that he was going to see whether the Press prevailed or patriotism.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Satyamurti who was greeted with an applause on his rising to speak, thought it fit to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. Referring to the cowardly and dastardly attacks on Lala Lajpatrai and others, he expressed a hope that as the blow had fallen so hear on Lalaji's heart, that heart would no longer throb for Dominion Status. Proceeding, he appealed to his hearers to stick to their position and not give up the boycott mentality which they had so marvellously developed. Sir John had come to India to find what was wrong with them. He had come also to diagnose India's disease. Let him find that India was suffering from an incurable boycott mentality.

"NATIONALIST PRESS CONSPIRACY."

Mr. Satyamurti also was up in arms against the nationalist Press in India, which he accused of a deep-laid conspiracy against him and his leader, Mr. Shrinivas' Iyengar. He made light of Nehru Report by saying that it was a product of two Congressmen, four Liberals and two non-descripts. He could not obviously discern any spark of patriotism in that report. In his opinion, Pt. Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari had sacrificed the cause of the Congress. He should have, he added, tyranny from England rather than the tyranny from Delhi or Allahabad.

He was at a loss to know why Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru withdrew at the eleventh hour his amendment regarding complete independence. His obvious inference was that blood was thicker than patriotism. One more surprise for him was why Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, the flower of Bengal, had lent his signature to a report which committed the country to Dominion Status. Nobody had a right, he said, to barter away the destiny of their great nation in a light-hearted manner. Surely, Pt. Jawaharlal and Mr. Bose had committed errors of judgment which would, no doubt, retard national progress.

RIGHT TIME TO BID FOR FREEDOM.

According to him, Dominion Status was a sign of inferiority complex. This was a right time for Indians to hammer a blow against the enemies of their freedom. England had no friend in the civilized world while India had no enemies. Once India was free, there would be an Asiatic Federation with India as its head. India's liberation was an end of Western Imperialism.

HIS CHALLENGE.

In conclusion, Mr. Satyamurti gave an [illegible] that he and Mr. Shrinivas [illegible] a close.

ARRIVAL AT LAST

GRAF ZEPPELIN IN GERMANY.

SUCCESSFUL RETURN JOURNEY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Berlin.—Graf Zeppelin has arrived in Germany. It was sighted at Waldshut, Baden, at 3-30 in the morning.

Friedrichshafen.—Graf Zeppelin has arrived.—Reuter.

THRILLING FINISH IN RECORD TIME

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Friedrichshafen.—The Noise of the propellors at 4/30 brought thousand s of persons to the doors and the windows to see the brilliantly illuminated airship flying low in the morning mist. Crowds quickly gathered in the streets and enthusiastically cheered. Thousands streamed to the landing ground.

The return flight has taken 68 hours compared with 112 taken by the outward flight.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Graf Zeppelin which flew over Tours at 8-20 this evening is apparently proceeding in the direction of B'ois and Paris and is now not expected to arrive at Friedrichshafen until the morning of the first November.—Reuter.

A TON OF MAILS

LONDON, Oct. 31.

New York.—Graf Zeppelin is carrying a ton of mails, in respect of which the German Postal Administration will be credited 15142 sterling by the American Post Office.—Reuter.

MAHARANI REGENT OPENS HIRA MILLS

TRIBUTE TO SIR HUKAM CHAND

UJJAIN, Oct. 31.

Her Highness the Senior Maharani Regent of Gwalior laid the foundation stone of the Hira Mills which is being started by Sir Hukam Chand and declared the earnest desire of the Gwalior State Council as well as herself, for the rapid industrial development of the State, and paid a tribute to the services of Sir Hukam Chand for the industrial progress of Indian States.—A.P.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP

"INVERSHIN" ANNEXES TROPHY

LONDON, Nov. 1.

At Newmarket to-day the Jockey Club Cup (two and quarter miles) was won by "Invershin," defeating "Appledore". Two ran. Six lengths separated "Invershin" and "Appledore", "Invershin" carried a weight of 9|0 and "Appledore" 8|0. The starting prices were: Five to one on "Invershin" and five to one against "Appledore".—Reuter.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad will arrive in Delhi on November 4. Sir William Barton, Resident, Hyderabad arrived here yesterday.—A. P.

His Highness Mehtar of Chitral is arriving here on November 5. on a short visit.—A. P.

EVE COMES INTO HER OWN IN AFGHANISTAN

AN IDEAL CONSTITUTION

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

Syed Qasim Khan, who is proceeding to Rome, to replace the Afghan Minister there, stated in a press interview that the constitution of Afghanistan was the ideal one to-day. They enjoyed parliamentary form of Government, state management of industries, emancipation of Muslim women and equality of status to all individuals.—A. P.

LATE MR. S. R. DAS

WILL SIR SHADILAL SUCCEED?

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

Speculation is rife regarding the late Mr. S. R. Das's successor as Law Member of the Government of India and two names are mentioned from the Punjab, namely, the Chief Justice Sir Shadilal and Mr. Mancharlal (who is a Barrister), Minister for Education.—A. P.

SURAT DISTURBANCES

SESSIONS JUDGE REJECT APPLICATION

SURAT, Nov. 1.

The Sessions Judge Mr. Dhanjishaw D. Cooper, to-day, passed orders rejecting all applications made by the Public Prosecutor, Dewan Bahadur Thakorram, against the order of the City Magistrate for the release on bail of 35 Mahomedans charged in connection with the recent disturbances.—A. P.

'PR INCE CHARMING" RIDES SIX WINNERS.

LONDON November 1.

Eldoret.—The popular enthusiasm at the Prince of Wales' winning the sixth race on the first day of the Eldoret races was unbounded and when the Prince later rode the second winner in exciting and skilful finish in a race over five furlongs by halflength cheers were deafening.—Reuter.

GIGANTIC LABOUR WAR IN GERMANY

Iron and Steel "Barons" force a Lock-out.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Berlin.—Two-hundred-and-twenty-thousand West German Iron and Steel workers will be locked out from tomorrow following the refusal of the employers to accept the arbitrators' award granting wage increase ranging from two to six pennings an hour.—Reuter.

IRON AND STEEL "BARONS" OBSTINATE

FACTORIES TO CLOSE DOWN

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Berlin.—With the refusal of the Iron and Steel "barons" to accept the Arbitration award mentioned earlier, Germany is involved in a gigantic labour war, the consequences of which are not yet possible to forsee. The Industrialists have resolved to close down factories, rather than pay the increased wages which they declare would make it impossible to compete in the world's markets. As the lockout is illegal, employers can be sued by the Trades Unions for compensation for wages lost by the members, but it is expected that the lockout will be of a short duration as the Government will certainly intervene to persuade the parties to end the struggle.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	19.29
To-day's Opening Rate	19.43
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	19.32
Difference	plus .03

Broach Expectations .. Rs. 352 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	10.06
To-day's Opening Rate	10.05
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.06
Difference	Nil.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Nov. 1.
Silver Ready	26 10 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Nov. 1.
1st Settlement	59 14 0
2nd Settlement	60 1 0

MR. JAYKAR CONDEMNS GOVT. EDUCATIONAL POLICY

"Portfolio has been Changing Hands like "Nautch Girl"

SECONDARY TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE.

Delegates from all over the Presidency took part in the Fifth Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference which opened its session in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

After the recitation of btautiful songs by boys and girls, Mr. K. B. Marzban, Chairman of the Reception Committee, extended a warm welcome to the delegates and guests. He traced the progress of secondary education in this Presidency and said that on the whole it had improved much during the last forty years. He blamed the Educational Department of the Government as well the Bombay University for their apathy towards secondary education. While the University had "stepmothered" secondary schools, he said, the Government had dry-nursed them. He appealed to both these bodies to look t othe secondary schools with a little more sympathy and consideration.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

In his eloquent and impassioned presidential address, Mr. M. R. Jayakar voiced his emphatic protest against the manner in which the Government of Bombay appointed the Ministers for the Educational portfolio. For party or other considerations this portfolio had changed hands, like a "nautch girl." The public were very jealous that the person who held such a high office possessed initiative, courage, independence and insight so as to be be able to put life into the Educational Department. He asked Government why there were frequent changes in this portfolio. He appealed to Educational Department to allow the initiative than they enjoyed at present.

He characterised the unnecessary strain in the present system of education on boys as a tragedy of Indian student life. He pleaded that more freedom should be allowed to the boys to select subjects of their own liking and make only a few important subjects compulsory. He stressed that the heavy strain must at all costs be reduced in the interests of the country.

Prominent among those present were Mr. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, Principal Hamley, Mr. Inamdar, Education Minister of Oudh and principals of many local schools.

Messages of wishing success to the Conference were read from Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, Bombay, Ontario School Federation, Toronto and many other educational institutions of the Presidency.

After Mr. K. B. Marzban, the Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the President and the delegates, Mr. Jayakar made his speech.

STARTED LIFE AS TEACHER.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar was warmly ovated when he rose to speak. He said it was a great privilege for him to be once again amidst secondary school teachers among whom were some of his oldest friends. He started life, like them, as a secondary school teacher and left it not because the bar offered a more lucrative income but because of the want of independence, and initiative in the department to which they belonged.

He was very glad to see the Director of Public Instruction present in the Conference. He would have liked the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Education Minister also being present that evening. He was sure the Education Minister would have gone back to Poona considerably wiser for that. (Laughter).

AS FICKLE AS "NAUTCH GIRL."

The speaker had a grievance in this matter against the Government. He accused the Government with having treated the appointment of the Minister of Education with little or no consideration. The Education portfolio, said, had changed hands like a "nautch girl." This portfolio had been transferred from time to time irrespective of the qualifications, impulse, culture of the holder of the portfolio to suit party politics. He would have thought the Government would have selected one elected member who would be really responsible for the education of the whole Presidency, a man whose initiative courage and independence to put life into the Educational Department could be depended upon. He asked the Government to bear in mind that the public were very jealous that about the selection of the man who would hold such an important portfolio. He held there was no justification whatever for frequent changes in such an important portfolio.

MUCH DREADED DEPT.

Proceeding, the speaker went on to criticise the attitude of the Department of Public Instruction towards Secondary Schools. In his time the D.P.I. (Deparment of Public Instruction) was more regarded as the C.I.D. (Laughter). A visit from an Inspector was dreaded. Teachers as well as boys were asked to get ready for the inspection. They were asked to dress as on a "Dusserh" day and special recitations and pronounciations were prepared as if it was the day of judgment for the whole year. The speaker was glad the school of which he was the founder (Aryan Educational School) had survived inspite of the Educational Department.

The speaker then referred to the Inspectors who were sometimes foreigners and who were more apt to find faults with the school than make any corrections or suggestions with a view to recommend a cut in the grant. They went so far as to be disrespectful and the speaker remembered one such inspector when he came to the Aryan School thought that the teaching of the "Bhagvat Gita" was seditious. He fully sympathised with the Englishmen who were at the top of this Department ignorant as they were of the language of the boys and their condition over whom they were required to carry on administration. The speaker suggested the establishment of complete understanding born of contact and knowledge between the D.P.I. and the secondary school teachers. The foundation towards that feeling, he thought, had been laid that day owing to the presence of the Director of Public Instruction in the Conference.

PROFESSION WITH FEW ATTRACTIONS.

Coming to the next point Mr. Jayaker said the profession of teaching had very few attractions. People were attracted only because of its independence and initiative and even these two features were not preserved by the Education Department. He thought more freedom must be given to the teachers in the choice of text books. He said the Education Department should invite recommendations regarding text books before prescribing them. Mr. Jayakar expressed great surprise at the recent Government circular calling for immediate enforcement demanding a least 10 square feet of space per pupil in schools. In a place like Bombay it would entail heavy loss to many schools if this rule had to be enforced at once. It was very difficult to get new buildings and some schools would have to be closed down. It would have been reasonable if the Government had asked for the enforcement of this rule say in 5 years and had promised financial help in cases of extreme necessity. As regards Government regulation that only trained teachers should be employed Mr. Jayakar regretted the facilities for training were very meagre. He asked the Government not to make a fetish of "trained" teachers, as teachers, like musicians were born and not made. He asked the Department to allow experienced schools to hold traning classes and thus make them qualified.

TRAGEDY OF INDIAN STUDENT LIFE.

Coming to the students he appealed to the Government to reduce the strain unnecessarily inflicted on them by the system of education and multiplicity of subjects he said it was the tragedy of Indian student life that they were forced to cram up subjects compulsorily whether he had an inclination for those subjects or not. Excepting a few important subjects he was for giving them the choice of selecting subjects for themselves and allow them to attain full development in them.

"Teach them patriotism, teach them their own history before the history of other nations and make them feel that they have come out into this world to enjoy a holiday and that they have a future of pleasant sensations before them instead of weighing them down by unnecessary cramming" concluded the peaker.

The Conference adjourned till Friday.

Jeypore.—The Maharaja of Jeypre has promised a remission of royalty to the extent of Rs. 10,000 on housebuilding material removed from Madgo forests by sufferers from the cyclone Viragapatam District.—A. P.

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Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON EXTENDS TO COROMANDEL COAST

POONA, Nov. 1.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Madras Deccan while a few falls are reported from Lower Burma, Bengal and South-east Madras. The weather remains dry elsewhere.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Bassein and Cherrapunji a quarter; Sibsagar, Tejpur, Gauhati and Silchar a half; Dinajpur and Madras a quarter; Kurnool and Kodaikanal a half; and Coonoor three-quarters.

Forecast.—Extension along Coromandel Coast.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 1.

General remarks:—There has been local rain in the Madras Deccan and a few falls are reported from south-east Madras. Weather remains dry elsewhere. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in south Madras, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in lower Sind, Gujarat and parts of the Central Provinces, and drier in the submontane districts of the United Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in Sind, north Rajputana, the east United Provinces, the east Deccan and parts of the Central Provinces.

Forecast:—An extension along the Coromandel Coast.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Cochin	0.01
Colombo	0.06
Bellary	0.02
Madras	0.24

Bombay:—

Maximum temperature 88 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Rainfall during past 24 hours 0.00 in.

Rainfall since 1st November 0.00 in. (0.03 in. below normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1-11-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.955 inches (.052 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.859 inches (.057 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.013.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (2.2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.7 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

AJMER NOTES.

STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Oct. 28.

Preparations in connection with the proposed Rajputana States' Peoples' Conference are making good progress. A provisional committee has been formed and a number of members for the reception Committee have been enlisted.

The provincial office of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference has prepared the fourth of a series of booklets exposing the autocratic regime in the States. The latest book deals with Bhopal.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Public interest in the Municipal affairs is increasing as the next elections are approaching. The monopolist members have commenced their rounds to the voters with glowing accounts of their inglorious deeds, appealing here to communal feelings and there to personal relations. But the bitter experience of the citizens and actual facts disclose a rotten state of affairs. The water supplied to the tax-payers is bad smelling, muddy and unfit for drinking purposes. There is no drainage system. Latrines urinals and pools of dirty water stink and send out putrid vapour. The conservancy carts plying at all hours of the day are leaky. The scavangers are not municipal servants. They defy all regulation and mix human refuse with dirty water which sprinkle over the roads. Brothels are allowed in the midst of respectable population and in the vicinity of educational institutions. No steps are taken to prevent the supply of adulterated ghee and milk. Education and sanitation are ill provided. The following figures taken from the report of the Ajmer Municipality for 1926-27 will speak for themselves.

The expenditure on Road Cleaning Rs. 267; Latrines and urinals Rs. Nil. and yet the Civil Surgeon remarks:—Some new latrines have been built and the old ones put in better repairs! It must be noted that the total annual income of the Municipality is Rs. 5,78,908

There were 2584 births and 4145 deaths i.e. an excess of 1561 deaths over births. Infant mortality is even more appaling. Last year it was 51.82! All this in spite of the facts that the Municipality is making large profits out of the water charges, earns Rs. 26,070 from the recently imposed vehicle and pilgrims taxes and is contemplating the imposition of house and water taxes.

STUDENTS ANGRY.

The news of the resignation of the Headmaster of the Normal School is not confirmed. There is considerable stir among the students.

The European Principal of the local Government College has issued a circular prohibiting the students from participating in all activities outside the College. This drastic step is reported to have been taken as a sequel to a liberty-inspiring drama played by the students. The students have protested against the order in a meeting of their Union, but the authorities have not yet taken any action to allay discontent.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" appears an article by one Mr. Deshpande in which he exhibits gross ignorance of the history and the ideals of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference and I shall feel obliged if I be allowed to correct one of his misstatements.

The Conference was at first called the Bombay Presidency Headmasters' and Secondary Teachers' Conference and at Poona, at the suggestion of a headmaster, it was renamed the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference. This fact alone is enough to disprove the allegation that "it is going to be merely a Headmasters' Conference". There has never been any attempt, conscious or unconscious, on the part of the headmasters to prevent the ordinary teacher from asserting himself" and their complaint all along has been that they have not been able to make the assistant masters feel that the headmasters would be glad to be kept in the back ground.

In evidence of this statement I would point to the constitution of the B. P. Secondary Teachers Association an offspring of the Conference, in which the headmaster plays no part as a headmaster. The teachers in a particular school group themselves and elect a Secretary—not necessarily the headmaster—who applies for membership of the Association on behalf of the teachers.

I have nothing to say against the arguments advanced by Mr. Deshpande about the status and salaries of teachers. I have said almost the same thing in practically the same words. My only complaint is that without studying the history or the ideals of the Conference Mr. Deshpande allowed himself to be prejudiced against the Conference and further by his article tried to spread that infection in the teaching profession in this city on the eve of the First Meeting of the Conference in Bombay.—Yours etc.

M. R. PARANJPE.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Association over the signatures of Messrs. Meyer Nissim, L. R. Tairsee, Jivraj G. Nensey and P. E. Ghamat.

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was started in 1915 with the object of "inquiring into and ascertaining grievances with respect to passengers in India generally; to petition Government, Local Bodies, Railway, Steamer and other Companies carrying passengers and traffic and to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress with regard to the said grievances and to hold public meetings whenever necessary. It has now been in existence for the last 15 years. It was the first institution of its kind, and the need for it has been so felt all over the country that many others, either in association with the parent body, or otherwise, have been started. The members on the roll of the Association are 315. Its work has been well spoken of and it no doubt serves an useful purpose. But its finances are not free from anxiety, and with a view to put them on stable and firm footing it is intended to collect Rs. 10,000 and turn the amount into a permanent fund.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

A meeting of the General Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay will be held at the Secretariat, Fort, in the Committee Room on the Ground Floor, South Wing to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m (S. T.), to consider (1) the election of a Chairman of the Executive Committee in place of Sir N. N. Wadia, resigned. (2) Alteration in the designation of the Hospital Fund.

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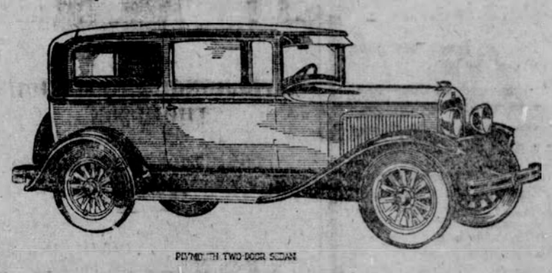

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JAIN MARRIAGE CASE ECHO

APPLICATION FOR WARRANT AGAINST DEVKABAI GRANTED

Yet another sequel to the sensational case known as the Jain Marriage dispute which was recently decided by Justice Blackwell at the Bombay High Court was heard in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Mulji Damji, the plaintiff in that case applied for a warrant against Devkabai, the defendent and two others on charges of kidnapping and enticing away a married woman.

It will be recalled that Mulji Damji had moved the High Court for a declaration that he was lawfully married to Kasturbai, the 16-year old daughter of Devkabai. Both the mother and daughter disputed the fact but Mr. Justice Blackwell decided the case in favour of the plaintiff.

In his present complaint to the Magistrate Mulji Damji stated that Kasturbai remained in the custody of her mother during the pendency of the High Court suit and even subsequently and that the latter put off sending her to him until at last he discovered on October 28 that his wife was missing. He, therefore, charged Devkabai and two others with enticing away a married woman and conspiracy.

The complainant further alleged that while the suit in the High Court was pending Devkabai with the help of others attempted to create documentary evidence against him by extorting a document from him to disprove his marriage. He had, therefore lodged a complaint against her in the Police Court. In the meantime the High Court suit was decided in his favour.

Subsequently Devkabai who had her daughter in her custody all the time, sent word to him (complainant) that she would give Kasturbai back if he withdrew the police court case. To ascertain if she was really honest complainant interviewed her at the residence of one Balubhai Motichand in Sheikh Memon Street. He was promised that Kasturbai would be returned to him if he withdrew the case. Accordingly, complainant withdrew the case.

ALLEGED NON-COMPLIANCE OF REQUESTS

Every time he reminded Devkabai, he was told by her and Balubhai Motichand and Sobhagchand Fakirchand that she would be sent to him on an auspicious day. On September 17, 1928 he was promised that Kasturbai would surely be sent to him but as she did not turn up, he went to the house of Devkabai.

He found that his wife was not in the house and so approached Devkabai, but she left the house immediately. He, thereupon, questioned Balubhai and the latter told him that he knew the whereabouts of Kasturbai and promised to give her to him.

Proceeding, the complainant stated that he happened to see Umersey Nagsey, one of the accused in the Police Court case on October 28. He informed him that Devkabai, Balubhai and Sobhagchand had conspired to kidnap and entice away his (complainant's) wife. In order to prove his statements Umersey took him to his house and showed him some letters which revealed "how he was fooled by the accused." The correspondence also showed that Sobhagchand had taken Kasturbai to Kim, Ahmedabad while Devkabai kept him in the dark about it.

The complainant alleged that he had learnt that Sobhagchand was now staying in Surat with his (complainant's) wife Devkabai and the other accused were staying at Walkeshwar.

Complainant prayed for the issue of warrants against the three accused and also for a search warrant for the immediate production of his wife.

The application was granted. Mr. M. N. Talpade, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

ADDRESS TO ARCHBISHOP DESIGNATE

At a meeting of the General Committee held on Saturday at the Catholic Gymkhana the draft address prepared by the Sub-Committee was read and approved after certain alterations having been made. A dicussion then arose as to who should sign the address; and Mr. Joseph Alex Dias solicitor, pointed that to avail all misunderstandings and to achieve peace and harmony it would be better to authorise Dr. A. G. Viegas, to sign the address on behalf of the whole Catholic community.

Some members suggested that the address should be signed by all the members of the General Committee, while others held that it should be signed by no one. When put to vote Mr. Dias's resolution was carried.

Dr. Alban D'Souza moved that the address should make a reference to the want of a Retreat House. But Mr. Terence Nunes stoutly opposed the importation of a controversial subject into a document which aimed at united Catholic action. The motion of Dr. Alban was lost.

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DISMISSAL OF SCHOOL MASTERS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

CRUSADE AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

MYSORE, Oct. 31.

In the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day, Mr. Venkatappa Chennapatna moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the order of the Director of Public Instruction, dismissing certain school masters under training in the Bangalore Normal School, for having signed a memorial submitted to H. H. the Maharaja in connection with the Bangalore disturbances. The motion was supported by 102 members.

The Dewan-President remarked that the question was a purely departmental one, but he would allow the motion as a special case, and fixed the discussion for to-morrow afternoon.

The House rejected the Contempt of Courts Bill. Explaining the provisions of the Bill, the Law Secretary said that the Mysore Chief Court had no statutory power to punish contempt of their proceedings or of the subordinate courts, committed out of court. Without such adequate protection of courts, justice would lose public respect, and the maintenance of law and order would be difficult.

A resolution was tabled to-day recommending the immediate withdrawal of the license given for editing, printing and publishing seven local newspapers, in the interests of the State, and seeking permission for its being moved in the present session. The Dewan-President promised a ruling to-morrow.—A. P.

CIVIC HONOUR TO SIR JOHN THOMPSON

COMMISSIONER'S HOMILY TO COUNCILLORS

DELHI, Oct. 31.

The Delhi Municipality, to-day, presented an address of welcome to Sir John Thompson, Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Replying, Sir John referred to the various improvements effected by the Municipality during the last six years, and held that the growing burden of the development work must naturally fill the Councillors with anxiety. In removing old plague-spots, they should be careful to avoid creating new eye-sores.

The Chief Commissioner promised to continue to endeavour his best to obtain money to finance the schemes, but they should aim at making every school boy and girl an apostle of health, and teach the children to educate their parents. Sir John was in agreement with the Municipality as to the need for further extension of the city, and promised to announce a decision in the matter before long.

The presentation of the address was preceded by a garden party in honour of Sir John and Lady Thompson.—A. P.

LUCKNOW ATUNE WITH NATIONALIST INDIA

RESOLVES TO UNFURL THE BOYCOTT FLAG

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

At the invitation of the Town Congress Committee the boycotters held a meeting at the Congress premises this evening. It was decided to organise a hartal, a black flag procession and a public meeting on the day the Simon Commission arrives here. It was further decided to hold another black flag procession at the place where the Commission will examine witnesses for the first time. It was also resolved to hold a demonstration at the time when the Oudh Taluqdars entertain the Commission at an at-home party. A Committee of 35, including several prominent Taluqdars, has been formed to raise funds to carry on the programme.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MILLS RESUME WORK

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Fort Gloster North Jute Mill at Nauria, Howrah, which had to be closed in July on account of a strike of the workmen, has commenced working with the newly-recruited men. The Bauria Cotton Mill is also working.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Syed Quasim Khan, Consul General who has been appointed Afghan Minister at Rome, sails from Bombay for Europe on November 7.

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THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

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BOMBAY SUGAR ASSOCIATION AND JAVA TRUST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with some interest and with some amusement the para containing the Bombay Sugar Association's protest to Government against the so-called unfair policy of the Java Trust in shipping 4 lakhs of tons of sugar West of Suez and not to Bombay. It is not clear to me where the Sugar Association's sympathies lie. I am not concerned in any with our Association's declared policy of "Encouraging Indian Industry" on the one hand and directing all its efforts towards strangling it on the other. As importers of sugar (in a small way) they can hardly be said to be out for "encouraging" the Home Industry of sugar I note the Association has wired to the Government of India to "intervene." Is it by penalising the Trust by the imposition of a tariff? If so, would that reduce the price of Sugar? In that case, who pays the tax—the consumer on the Trust? If the tariff does not reduce prices, then how does the consumer benefit?—Yours, etc.

N. M.

Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay, October 30.

MODERN SCREEN VERSION OF "CAMILLE"

"Camille" that tried and true classic that never fails to move young and old alike with its inspiring romance and bitter tragedy, is once again a local entertainment feature for two days only at the Capitol. This time it is the old yet new "Camille" that comes to us—for the famous love story of almost a hundred years ago, is presented in modern style. Those, lovers of the old classics who fondly insist that such tales are ever new will find their point most admirably sustained in Norma Talmadge's greatest contribution to the screen. Young generations who are not so well acquainted with Alexander Dumas' masterpiece will see on the screen a love story so refreshingly up to date that it is almost impossible to conceive of it as the work of a nineteenth century novelist. Such is the result of Miss Talmadge's embellishment of the celebrated romance with ultra-modern manners and customs.

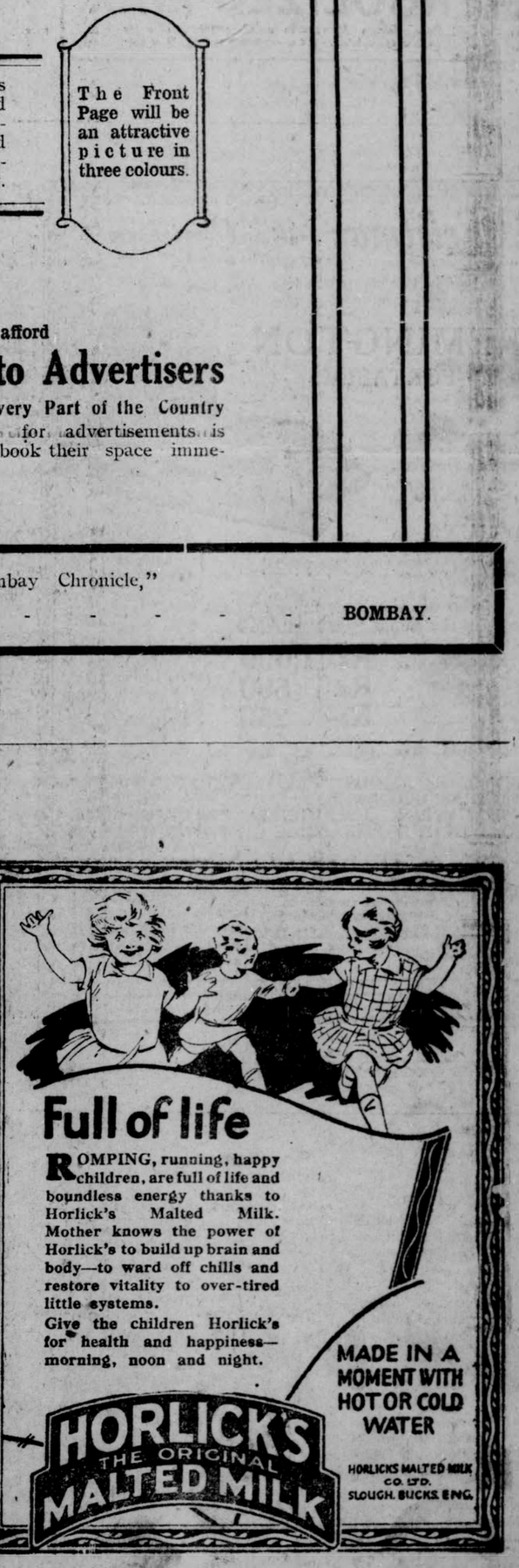
NORWEIGIAN TANKER THREATENED WITH DISASTER

EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Excitement ran high on the River Hooghly, when the Norwegian oil tanker "Finnanger" carrying 13,000 tons of Soviet Oil from Batoum, went ashore at Fulta Point on Tuesday and was threatened with disaster. The captain jettisoned the cargo and diverted nearly 3,000 tons of oil into the river. With the aid of tugs, the vessel was safely berthed at Budge Budge yesterday, twenty-four hours behind the scheduled time. In view of the possibility of the oil catching fire, a warning was issued to the shipping. Villagers on the river-side was rapidly collected the fuel in boats, and lively scenes were witnessed on the bank.—A. P.

London.—At the inquest, in connection with Charfield Railway disaster a verict of collision due to the negligence of the Express driver Aldington in passing the signals at danger was returned. The driver has been committed to trial for manslaughter.—Reuter.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YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

A USEFUL & DESERVING INSTITUTION

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital was started by Dr. A. L. Nair in memory of his late mother Bai Yamunabai. A fine building with all sanitary arrangement was built at Lamington Road near Agripada and a modest opening ceremony was performed on 7th May 1925. The object of this Hospital is to give free medical aid to poor suffering humanity irrespective of caste, creed or colour where such aid is needed. The donor has met all expenses of equipment and maintenance of the Hospital almost single-handed.

Zander Orthopaedic and Medico Electric Institute (Incorporated with N. Powell and Co.) have kindly provided full facilities for the free Electrical and Radiological Treatment of the patients of this Hospital. One hundred milligrammes of Radium Element, probably the largest dose available in Bombay, is used for Cancer Patients in this Hospital when indicated. It may be pointed out that in the same Institute during the late War, Dr. Nair gave free treatment to nearly 600 British and Indian wounded soldiers. All these patients were sent from different War Hospitals in the Presidency.

AN USEFUL INSTITUTION.

The want of a first class Charitable General Hospital in this locality need not be emphasised. There is no such Hospital in Grant Road, Tardeo, Agripada, Madanpura and Mahalaxmi Districts—all populated mostly by poor people of all communities. The opening of the Terminal and Local Stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway close to the Hospital and the occupation of the developed area of Mahalaxmi and Worli will still further necessitate the expansion of this institution. The extension, therefore, of Hospital accommodation on this side is urgently needed.

The opening of this General Hospital where all sorts of emergency and major operations are done in this particular area, which is without adequate Medical Aid lessens corresponding the obligation of the Local Municipal Government. It is but right that the Hospital should received from that Body, some substantial pecuniary help in consideration of its good and useful work.

The Staff of the Hospital consists of Specialists of expedience and position and many of them possess high foreign qualifications as well. All the Honorary Staff of the Hospital is working regularly in the Hospital without any Honorarium.

INADEQUACY OF FUNDS.

Even though the Hospital management is admitting so far about 60 patients—maximum accommodation in the Hospital is for 72 beds, but the management cannot admit more, for want of sufficient funds—it seems to have ensured a good name for itself as can be guaged from the fact that during the last nine months about 300 operations were done more than three-fourths of which were major. The Hospital is receiving not only from the neighbouring localities, but also from distant parts of Bombay such as Girgaum, Parel and Dadar and from outside Bombay as well. This fact also goes to prove the popularity of the Hospital.

The total number of admissions to Indoor patients during the last nine months is about 369, out of which 425 are Hindus, 208 Mahomedans, 120 Christians and 24 Jews and others. The average daily outdoor during the last month (September, 1928,) is slightly over 190 and the distribution by caste and creed shows that about 45 per cent. are Hindus, 40 per cent. Mahomedans, 10 per cent. Christians and 5 per cent. Parsis and Jews.

MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITAL.

Dr. Nair and the Trustees of the Hospital have recently entrusted the entire management of the Hospital to the Council of Management of pital thus becomes entirely a public institution and it is earnestly hoped that it will receive generous help from the Corporation of Bombay as well as from the charitably disposed public. The Hospital is recognised for the Medical and Surgical Nursing Course of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and a Nursing Association of this Hospital was established four months ago and ten probationers have so far been admitted.

The Chairman of the National Medical College Council applied for a grant of Rs. 24,000 from the Corporation for maintaining 24 additional beds in this Hospital and also for meeting the expenditure on drugs, etc., required for the outdoor patients whose number is rapidly increasing. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation visited the Hospital on 27th July, 1928, when the Executive Health Officer was also present. After inspecting the Hospital the Sub-Committee we hear were fully satisfied with the equipment, maintenance and management of the Hospital and after carefully considering the question have strongly recommended to the Corporation that the Institution deserves to be Helped even as a special case and that the application for a grant may be very favourably considered.

EXAMPLE OF VOLUNTORY WORK.

The Hospital is an example of what a voluntary work can do, as was remarked by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the time of the Opening Ceremony of the National Medical College. "Such results cannot be brought about without hard work, generosity and self-sacrifice, and of all these there is ample evidence in the history of this institution". The Hospital is in the fourth year of its existence and the work it has done in contributing towards the solution of the difficult and costly problem of Medical Relief in the City of Bombay deserves, we feel sure, an appreciation and sympathy from the general public on whose help the extension of this benevolent work will mainly rest.

Dr. Nair is doing his best to make this institution as lasting as possible, but he alone cannot do it. It is necessary therefore that help should come from other quarters to encourage its scope and utility.

PURCHASE OF STORES FOR INDIA.

Continued from page 6)

Director-General, India Stores Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S. E. I.

(d) The contractor shall keep proper wages books and time sheets showing wages paid and the time worked by the work-people in his employ in and about the execution of the contract, and such wages books and time sheets shall be produced whenever required by an Inspector or any Officer authorised by the Director-General, India Stores Department.

(e) In trades where it is the practice, the contractor shall also cause to be exhibited, or have available for inspection, a copy of any agreement determining the rates of wages and hours of labour commonly recognised by employers and trade societies in the district."

CHARITY AT INDIA'S COST.

Nor is this all;—in the tail of the tender there is a further overload embodied in smaller type obliging the tenderer to conform to the condition: "National scheme for the employment of disabled men.—Is your name on the King's roll?——"

Since the imposition of the terms is in ignorance of the administrative and commercial India under what category to class them for description had better be left to an astute lawyer or a professor of applied economics.

At the least, however, they are evidently in restriction of trade and humiliating to a foreign firm of an independent sovereign State to be at the beck of the Inspector or an authorised agent of the Director-General with the cash book in hand to prove fair wages paid and the muster for hours worked by the work-people. May it be repeated here for general information that Great Britain with Germany, France and other eminently civilised and progressive countries has not hitherto ratified the Washington Convention of eight hours' work for operatives in factories? Further in England there are many instances in which juvenile and adolescent workers are required to work for very long hours, sometimes reaching seventy or even eighty a week. Even though the Fair Wages Clauses appear to be dressed in the garb of philanthropy they are out of their proper sphere so decorated since business must drive an uprightly hard bargain measuring out by milli-meters and must be paid for in cents. But, above all, why all this altruism and charity at county's cost? Why should India be kept out of purely business bargains and be made to pay additional charges without being aware of it? Are the other members of the Imperial Federation obliged to put up with such conditions? In a word is it India's Fiscal Autonomy, the principle of which was accepted by the Secretary of State on behalf of His Majesty's Government so early as 30th June, 1921 A.D., or is it improper and unfair interference with it? Undoubtedly it is up-to-date refinement in exploitation in excelsis.

The Colonial Office in a statement confirms the previous announcement of the removal of all restrictions on the export of rubber from the British Malaya and Ceylon, with effect from 1st November, 1928.—Reuter.

President Coolidge has accepted the resignation of the Ambassadorship in London by Mr. Houghton, who has recently been nominated Senator in the New York State.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

WHO WILL BELL THE CAT?

Remedies for India's Poverty.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Professor G. N. Vakil's instructive articles published in these pages are supplementary to the series he recently wrote on proverty and should be read together. I coaxed him to give the reader some thing more definite on remedies of poverty than what he had done in the article which I ventured to withhold and which he expanded into the four articles above referred to. I do not think that the programme sketched by the learned Professor can be finished in ten years. Perhaps it is impossible to devise a ten years' programme of improvement to cover a vast and impovtrished country like ours.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Let us however glance at Professor Vakil's remedies for India's central disease. He rightly says that the problem is how to increase production of wealth and how to distribute it equitably among the people, principally therefore, I presume, among the starving millions. To this end the learned writer

1. would recast small uneconomic holdings,

2. would pay off the debts of the ryot through mortgage and co-operative banks,

3. would revise the revenue law and graduate the land tax so as to bring it in a line with the income tax leaving a minimum of income from land free of tax,

4. would re-employ the population displaced through the recasting of uneconomic holdings by bringing under the plough cultivable waste, i.e., 23 p.c. of the total area available and by nationalising and thus developing large industries,

5. would draw small and large capital by putting the banking system on a basis more in keeping with the requirements of the country than it is now,

6. would improve labour conditions so as to avoid war between capital and labour.

7. would deal with such social abuses as child marriages, etc., which give rise to over-population and unfit progeny.

8. would radically reform the educational system so as to spread education among the masses and have it answer the needs of the people.

9. and would cut down the military expenditure and stop the drain from the country by manning the services with indigenous talent.

WHO IS TO BELL THE CAT?

This is not an unattractive programme. But as I was re-reading the articles, the question continued to force itself upon me, 'Who will bell the cat?' There is hardly an item here which can be tackled without Government aid. And a Government that is admittedly based on exploitation of the governed will not and cannot, even if it will, undertake the proposed changes with the despatch necessary to create an immediate impression. It can undertake irrgation schemes costing crores, it will not undertake sinking wells costing lakhs. What therefore Professor Vakil wants first is a summary programme of Swaraj, and having been chiefly instrumental in getting it, he can command the appointment of commissioner of banishment of poverty department.

This however is a heroic remedy and Pandit Motilal Nehru and the co-signatories to his report are the men to tackle it. Our author's was but to place a scheme before any government that would deal with the most pressing problem before the country.

WHEEL OF PROSPERITY.

But I had hoped that the learned Professor, especially when he wrote for "Young India," would have examined the one sovereign remedy that has in season and out of season been advocated through these pages and has so far as it has gone, been tried with no inconsiderable success. True, the Professor has hidden the tiny wheel in a little unseen arc of his circle of suggestions. I claim for it not a point in a circumstance but the centre from which can radiate innumerable other things including many the learned writer has in view. But the fact is, whereas it was possible for him with patient research carried on in a well-stocked library to write convincing essays to prove India's deep and deepening poverty, it was impossible without a close study of a group of villages with an open and receptive mind to spot the seat of the disease and to know the capacity of the patient to bear the remedy. A Gregg took a year of reading and living among the villagers to know the remedy and prove its worth with a freshness of outlook all his own. The cardinal facts to realise are that there is already terrible, forced unemployment among the toiling millions in that they have no work for at least four months in the year. Once that is realised, surely it follows that not a moment should be lost in bringing work to these millions so as to utilise their idle hours. The other fact to realise is that if the average income of the inhalitant of this land is seven pice per day, i.e., less than two English pennies per day, at the present rate of exchange, the average income of the toiling millions must 'ipso facto' be much less. He, who adds two pice per day to their income and that without any great capital outlay, makes a princely addition to their income and in addition revives the dying hope within the breasts of these millions. The further merit of this programme is that it is now in operation without Government aid. But it needs much greater encouragement and admits of infinite expansion. P. has shown elsewhere in this issue of "Young India" what America wrought though the wheel during those times of her Revolution. I invite the economists of India to study the movement on the spot. They have nearly two thousand villages to select from for their study and let them then condemn the movement if they can, or give it not a niggardly place that prudence or patronage can grudgingly afford but the central place it deserves.

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BROADCASTING IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will publish this letter in your valuable columns.

Inspite of the statement made by the Board of Directors of the Indian Broadcasting Co. Ltd. and of Mr. Rosher, there is still, it would appear, a tendency to publish sensational headlines regarding the resignation of the English Officials of this Company. The following lines appear prominently in the "Times of India" Illustrated Weekly of the 28th inst. under the photographs of some of these officials:

"Broadcasting Sensation: A sensation has been caused in Indian broadcasting by the resignation of a number of European Staff."

You will agree that such publications give an entirely wrong impression to the public at large as to the stability of the present broadcast service and that they are in consequence greatly detrimental to the ultimate success of the broadcast service and to the wireless trade. There is not any doubt in well informed circles that broadcasting will continue as before. In fact Mr. Dunstan himself gave to the "Times" Representative "an assurance that arrangements were being made under which broadcasting services in India would be continued and in due course extended and improved"—an assurance which was duly confirmed by the Board of Directors.

By publishing this letter, you will be assisting all those interested in the welfare of broadcasting in India in removing the wrong impression from the public mind.—Yours etc.,

M. A. FAZALBHOY.
Ag. Managing Director,
Bombay Radio Co. Ltd.

Oct. 30.

KEMAL TO REMAIN A REPUBLICAN

GREAT TURKEY-ALBANIAN CONTROVERSY?

The Turkish journals have levelled bitter attacks against the political revolution which has obtained in Albania, and have bitterly criticised Ahmad Zugo Bey as he has changed from republic to monarchy. They have vehemently contradicted what has been published concerning the rumour that H. E. Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha is anticipating to follow his example, and to declare himself as King in Angora.

NO RECOGNITION.

The Turkish journal the "Jamhuriyyat" has severely demanded the refusal of the award of recognition to the new Albanian Government, and the recall of the Turkish ambassador from the Tirana. It has also been published that the Angora Government have required of the Albania Government to return all the principal estates in Albania belonging to the late Ottoman chiefs which have come down to the Turkish Republic in compliance with the laws promulgated on the point.

ONE MILLION POUNDS.

The Turkish Government, as it is stated, have also demanded of the Albania Government to pay a sum of about one million pounds on the plea that it lay in the treasuries of the Albanian Government on the day when the Turks were compelled to leave that country in the year 1912.

If these rumours be true, we are in a position to expect the occurrence of a great controversy between Albania and her old mistress, i.e., Turkey.—"As-Siyasat," October 2.

A JANJIRA GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past trouble was brewing over two burial places in Shreewardhan (Janjira). Mussalmans of not only that town but even of other towns in the state were aroused to take concerted action against the encroachment of Koli Community in the burial grounds. Diwan Sahib of the state being a Parsee excellent officer of the Government could not perhaps realise the Islamic Laws about the sanctity of the burial grounds and therefore did not pay heed to the protests of the local leaders. This month, however, the Mussalmans decided to send a deputation to wait on Her Highness the Regent of Janjira and also decided to present this case before the Political Agent and counsel was engaged in Bombay for the purpose. One or two public meetings were also to be arranged in Bombay to protest against the breach of Islamic laws and the violation of the sanctity of burial places. But now comes the happy news that the Diwan Sahib personally came to Shreewardhan and after hearing the grievances of Mussalmans restored the burial places as desired by the Laws of Islam and thus the farsightedness of Her Highness saved the situation for which she owes our congratulations. Hindu Moslem relations have always been good in this state and let us hope this tradition will not break in future.—Yours etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN
Editor "Ittehad."

PILLION RIDING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two or three pillion-riding upsets have I seen in this city before. This morning, however, I witnessed, not a mere upset, but an accident, which impels me to write this. A young man of about twenty was riding a bicycle with a boy of five or six seated behind him. Just as he passed the gate of Tukaram Buildings (Tardeo Road), he tripped and cycle and riders measured lengths on the road. The youth only soiled his fashionable clothes, but the little pillion-rider sustained a few bruises. They soon got up without help, however, and the young man put the crying boy in front of him and rode away.

Pillion-riding, or carrying a person in front either, is not allowed in Madras or Bangalore, both cities where traffic is much less congested than in Bombay. It is forbidden because of its inherent risk, which are all the greater in the case of motor-cycles. Is it not high time the practice were prohibited in Bombay too?—Yours etc.,

S. V. GULVADI.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

SCIENCE OF A HOLIDAY.

CHEERFULNESS FROM FRESH AIR.

"Let your holidays be a graduated revolt from civilisation, starting *piano* and ending *forte*."

This is the moral of the Presidential address on the Science and Art of Holidays delivered to the East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire Branch of the British Medical Association by Dr. F. C. Eve, of Hull, published in the issue of the "British Medical Journal."

Dr. Eve explains that he has wasted so much time and money over holidays that he may now be able to help others in mapping out what he calls their annual oases in the wilderness of work.

"The Englishman has still a lot to learn about the art of holiday," he says "richly has he earned the taunt that he takes his pleasures sadly.

"Let us get clearly in our minds that healthy holidays for the sedentary city dweller are no longer a semi-luxury," he states. "They are a necessary antidote to the bodywrecking civilised life, and they should be spent with that end in view, preferably in an approximation to that state of nature or savagery for which our bodies were evolved, and in which they are guaranteed to work in the perfect harmony of health."

THE MIDDLE-AGED.

It is the middle-aged men and women of the cities who most need expert guidance in the selection of their holidays, he believes.

"Our over-civilised middle-aged degenerates pride themselves on being the final flower of evolution, and the heirof all ages," he declares. "In reality they have lost sight of some of the main objects of life and have forgotten their sense of true values in their chase after money and knowledge.

"Their natural feeling of joy in life and love and laughter has died of inanition. Some evoke it artificially by the aid of alcohol, but except on a small scale, this policy proves disastrous in the long run. Fresh air alone produces cheerfulness."

And then, when a holiday has become urgently necessary to such a man, his first and only impulse and inspiration is the seaside.

"Here," says Dr. Eve, "he is protected from his own company by masses of fellow creatures, and the whole place specialises in providing amusements—or rather pastimes—for those who have no minds or interests by which to amuse themselves."

He explains that the seaside is the worst place for sluggish livers, and that it is necessary on arrival to eat sparingly for the first few days and to graduate exercise.

HEATHER-CLAD MOORS.

Here are a few extracts from his prescriptions for men of different types:

"The middle-aged sedentary, livery person should take no alcohol unless he has earned it handsomely by exercise. His annual holiday should be spent among the heather of the high moors."

For those who have grown stout, "short, sharp exercise, such as badminton and tennis are the best, with plenty of cloud-gazing or reading on their backs on the heather moors."

"The delightful Mediterranean and Norwegian cruises in large, luxurious liners provide rest and everchanging scenes, as well as that excellent prescription, the society of congenial strangers, which brings the best out of neurasthenics and others."

Boat sailing is described as a healthy training, for those who can stand wet and exposure. But the injunction follows: "Do not take a paid hand, for that is to sell your soul."

"I fancy it is a good plan to change one's hobbies every ten years or so," he adds, "for they all involve skilled muscular actions executed by the nerve cells of the brain, so that each new hobby develops new paths and reflexes in the brain.

"I speak from decades of experience of golf of cruising and racing small yachts on our south-west coasts, of winter sports in the Alps, and of fly-fishing: now these seem likely to be eclipsed by the fascination of the rational study of the habits of our common trees. Not only my health but my work has been the better for those varied muscle-brain activites.

"By cultivating many hobbies there is less danger of drifting into that distressful state of being cut off from work and having no hobby."

LURE OF BUSINESS.

Politicians leave Westminster for the City.

It is a generally-accepted fact that Lord Birkenhead is to seek pastures new in the City. The term "City" covers a multitude of connotations, from the vague phrase, so often heard—"Something in the City"—to the chairmanship of one of the Big Five Banks. It is not yet known to what sphere of business Lord Birkenhead is to translate himself, but the fact that he apparently intends to take up work east of Temple Bar suggests some relevant observations.

The first of these is that it illustrates, in the person of a fascinating and extremely able politician the act that service for one's country involves sacrifice that ought not to be demanded. When Lord Birkenhead became Lord Chancellor, it is safe to assume that he was making a very large annual income. Probably it amounted to at least £30,000 on average—if, indeed, not more. Thus writes an Old Parliamentarian in John Blunt.

The salary attached to the Woolsack is £10,000—which, less Income and Super-tax, would be, say, £7,000. That is a big drop. Of course, Labour M. P.'s would think it quite enough (although, incidentally, quite a number of them have qualified for the Bar since they came to Westminster in the hope that they may emulate his example!)

The Chancellorship is not a permanent job. It lasts only as long as the reigning Government. Then comes the snag. The Chancellor retires on a yearly pension of £5,000, but he cannot resume his former activities. No Lord Chancellor has ever gone back to the Bar, although he could if he cared to break with tradition; for it is only tradition and custome that determine his practice.

In Lord Birkenhead's case we have a man in the prime of his life, capable of earning a large income yet unable to do so because "it is not done."

The position is too absurd for comment, and I wish him luck in his new enterprise.

FIGHTING FOR REVERSION TO LEADERSHIP.

My second observation is that Lord Birkenhead's move opens up a very interesting situation. Austen Chamberlain, Churchill, Joynson-Hicks and Birkenhead have been, and some of them still are, competitors for the shoes of Baldwin. Sir Austen's health probably removes him from the competition. If Lord Birkenhead goes to the City he removes himself. Joynson-Hicks blew hot for some time, but now blows cold. That leaves Churchill, a politician of infinite resource and overflowing ambition. He does not, however, carry the united support of the back benches.

And so we come back to a suggestion I have already made in John Blunt—that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has a great outside chance of winning the Blue Riband of English politics.

My third observation is a reference to the practice of politicians transferring to the City. Lord Buckmaster, a Liberal ex-Chancellor, went there, but after a short sojourn came back. McKenna went to the Midland Bank, and has succeeded in making himself an authority in his special business.

I once tried myself to get into big business. Lord Ashfield, a business man who came temporarily during the war into politics, stated in an interview that it was impossible to find what he called £10,000 a year men.

So I wrote him and asked him for the opportunity of proving I was worth that. I offered to do a month's trial for nothing. He wrote me a kind letter, which amounted to nothing—I never got my chance.

My fourth observation is that a great deal of nonsense is talked about the impossibility of politicians (and, indeed, others) taking up and achieving success in something entirely different to what they have been accusomed to do. The War proved the adaptability of hundreds of people.

A distinguished judge, for example became one of the saviours of the country in explosives. Sir Robert Horne, then a Scottish advocate, joined Sir Auckland Geddes and laid the foundations of his success in the City. At the Scottish Bar he was not regarded as a brilliant advocate—this in no sense of derogation—but he became a Chancellor of the Exchequer and has never looked back.

In effect, success is often due to fortuitous circumstances, but unfortunately luck does not come to all and sundry. My own confident opinion is that there are thousands of people who could rise to the occasion if the occasion were there to rise to.

My last observation is that it is a curious fact that business men who come into the House have no doubts at all about their ability to succeed at Westminster, but have grave doubts about their political colleagues achieving success outside!

I know one big business man, still in the House holding a responsible position, who could never draft a question. I must have drafted hundreds for him. Yet I don't suppose he would take me on as officeboy!

TRAGEDIES AND ROMANCES.

Finally, money making and politics have their tragedies and romances. One of the richest men in the House won £60,000 in the Calcutta sweep. The late Lord Rotherham, at one time in possession of an income of £25,000, died worth £10. Another rich M.P. insured his life for £70,000 a month or two before he died; while an ex-Labour M.P. defeated at a general election, was in receipt of the dole a week or two later. Another, formerly rich, ex-M.P., was recently appealing for a job as a chauffeur.

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